FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 58

95TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0165L.11C D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 21.795, 142.800, 226.030, 301.010, 301.131, 301.150, 301.310, 301.420, 301.440, 301.716, 301.2998, 302.341, 302.545, 302.700, 302.735, 302.755, 302.775, 303.024, 304.155, 304.170, 304.260, 304.582, 307.010, 307.015, 307.090, 307.120, 307.125, 307.155, 307.172, 307.173, 307.195, 307.198, 307.365, 307.375, 307.390, 307.400, 311.326, 387.040, 556.021, 565.081, 565.082, and 565.083, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof seventy-eight new sections relating to transportation, with penalty provisions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 21.795, 142.800, 226.030, 301.010, 301.131, 301.150, 301.310,

- 2 301.420, 301.440, 301.716, 301.2998, 302.341, 302.545, 302.700, 302.735, 302.755, 302.775,
- 3 303.024, 304.155, 304.170, 304.260, 304.582, 307.010, 307.015, 307.090, 307.120, 307.125,
- 4 307.155, 307.172, 307.173, 307.195, 307.198, 307.365, 307.375, 307.390, 307.400, 311.326,
- 5 387.040, 556.021, 565.081, 565.082, and 565.083, RSMo, are repealed and seventy-eight new
- 6 sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 21.795, 142.800, 226.030, 226.222,
- 7 226.227, 227.295, 227.310, 227.311, 227.313, 227.368, 227.402, 227.407, 227.409, 227.410,
- 8 301.010, 301.131, 301.150, 301.165, 301.310, 301.420, 301.440, 301.716, 301.2998, 301.3155,
- 9 301.3158, 301.4005, 301.4006, 301.4010, 301.4016, 301.4018, 301.4020, 302.289, 302.341,
- 10 302.545, 302.700, 302.735, 302.755, 302.775, 303.024, 304.155, 304.170, 304.260, 304.285,
- 11 304.287, 304.288, 304.289, 304.290, 304.295, 304.297, 304.582, 304.870, 307.010, 307.015,
- 12 307.090, 307.120, 307.125, 307.155, 307.172, 307.173, 307.195, 307.198, 307.365, 307.375,
- 13 307.390, 307.400, 311.326, 387.040, 389.948, 488.006, 556.021, 565.081, 565.082, 565.083, 1,
- 14 2, 3, 4, and 5, to read as follows:

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

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- 21.795. 1. There is established a permanent joint committee of the general assembly to be known as the "Joint Committee on Transportation Oversight" to be composed of seven members of the standing transportation committees of both the senate and the house of 4 representatives and three nonvoting ex officio members. Of the fourteen members to be appointed to the joint committee, the seven senate members of the joint committee shall be appointed by the president pro tem of the senate and minority leader of the senate and the seven house members shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and the 7 minority floor leader of the house of representatives. No major party shall be represented by more than four members from the house of representatives nor more than four members from the senate. The ex officio members shall be the state auditor, the director of the oversight division of the committee on legislative research, and the commissioner of the office of administration 11 12 or the designee of such auditor, director or commissioner. The joint committee shall be chaired jointly by both chairs of the senate and house transportation committees. A majority of the 13 14 committee shall constitute a quorum, but the concurrence of a majority of the members, other than the ex officio members, shall be required for the determination of any matter within the 15 16 committee's duties.
 - 2. [The transportation inspector general shall be appointed by majority vote of a group consisting of the speaker of the house of representatives, the minority floor leader of the house of representatives, the president pro tempore of the senate, and the minority floor leader of the senate. It shall be the duty of the inspector general to serve as the executive director of the joint committee on transportation oversight. The compensation of the inspector general and other personnel shall be paid from the joint contingent fund or jointly from the senate and house contingent funds until an appropriation is made therefor. No funds from highway user fees or other funds allocated for the operation of the department of transportation shall be used for the compensation of the inspector general and his or her staff. The joint committee inspector general initially appointed pursuant to this section shall take office January 1, 2004, for a term ending June 30, 2005. Subsequent joint committee on transportation oversight directors shall be appointed for five-year terms, beginning July 1, 2005. Any joint committee on transportation oversight inspector general whose term is expiring shall be eligible for reappointment. The inspector general of the joint committee on transportation oversight shall:
 - (1) Be qualified by training or experience in transportation policy, management of transportation organizations, accounting, auditing, financial analysis, law, management analysis, or public administration;
 - (2) Report to and be under the general supervision of the joint committee. The joint committee on transportation oversight shall, by a majority vote, direct the inspector general to perform specific investigations, reviews, audits, or other studies of the state department of

transportation, in which instance the director shall report the findings and recommendations directly to the joint committee on transportation oversight. All investigations, reviews, audits, or other studies performed by the director shall be conducted so that the general assembly can procure information to assist it in formulating transportation legislation and policy for this state;

- (3) Receive and process citizen complaints relating to transportation issues. The inspector general shall, when necessary, submit a written complaint report to the joint committee on transportation oversight and the highways and transportation commission. The complaint report shall contain the date, time, nature of the complaint, and any immediate facts and circumstances surrounding the initial report of the complaint. The inspector general shall investigate a citizen complaint if he or she is directed to do so by a majority of the joint committee on transportation oversight;
- (4) Investigate complaints from current and former employees of the department of transportation if the inspector general receives information from an employee which shows:
 - (a) The department is violating a law, rule, or regulation;
 - (b) Gross mismanagement by department officers;
 - (c) Waste of funds by the department;
- (d) That the department is engaging in activities which pose a danger to public health and safety;
- (5) Maintain confidentiality with respect to all matters and the identities of the complainants or witnesses coming before the inspector general except insofar as disclosures may be necessary to enable the inspector general to carry out duties and to support recommendations;
- (6) Maintain records of all investigations conducted, including any record or document or thing, any summary, writing, complaint, data of any kind, tape or video recordings, electronic transmissions, e-mail, or other paper or electronic documents, records, reports, digital recordings, photographs, software programs and software, expense accounts, phone logs, diaries, travel logs, or other things, including originals or copies of any of the above. Records of investigations by the inspector general shall be an "investigative report" of a law enforcement agency pursuant to the provisions of section 610.100, RSMo. As provided in such section, such records shall be a closed record until the investigation becomes inactive. If the inspector general refers a violation of law to the appropriate prosecuting attorney or the attorney general, such records shall be transmitted with the referral. If the inspector general finds no violation of law or determines not to refer the subject of the investigation to the appropriate prosecuting attorney or the attorney general regarding matters referred to the appropriate prosecuting attorney or the attorney general and the statute of limitations expires without any action being filed, the record shall remain closed. As provided in section 610.100, RSMo, any person may bring an action pursuant to this section in the circuit court having jurisdiction to authorize disclosure of information in the

records of the inspector general which would otherwise be closed pursuant to this section. Any disclosure of records by the inspector general in violation of this section shall be grounds for a suit brought by any individual, person, or corporation to recover damages, and upon award to the plaintiff reasonable attorney's fees.

- 3.] The department of transportation shall submit a written report prior to November tenth of each year to the governor, lieutenant governor, and every member of the senate and house of representatives. The report shall be posted to the department's Internet web site so that general assembly members may elect to access a copy of the report electronically. The written report shall contain the following:
- (1) A comprehensive financial report of all funds for the preceding state fiscal year which shall include a report by independent certified public accountants, selected by the commissioner of the office of administration, attesting that the financial statements present fairly the financial position of the department in conformity with generally accepted government accounting principles. This report shall include amounts of:
- (a) State revenues by sources, including all new state revenue derived from highway users which results from action of the general assembly or voter-approved measures taken after August 28, 2003, and projects funded in whole or in part from such new state revenue, and amounts of federal revenues by source;
 - (b) Any other revenues available to the department by source;
- (c) Funds appropriated, the amount the department has budgeted and expended for the following: contracts, right-of-way purchases, preliminary and construction engineering, maintenance operations and administration;
- (d) Total state and federal revenue compared to the revenue estimate in the fifteen-year highway plan as adopted in 1992.
 - All expenditures made by, or on behalf of, the department for personal services including fringe benefits, all categories of expense and equipment, real estate and capital improvements shall be assigned to the categories listed in this subdivision in conformity with generally accepted government accounting principles;
 - (2) A detailed explanation of the methods or criteria employed to select construction projects, including a listing of any new or reprioritized projects not mentioned in a previous report, and an explanation as to how the new or reprioritized projects meet the selection methods or criteria;
 - (3) The proposed allocation and expenditure of moneys and the proposed work plan for the current fiscal year, at least the next four years, and for any period of time expressed in any public transportation plan approved by either the general assembly or by the voters of Missouri. This proposed allocation and expenditure of moneys shall include the amounts of proposed

allocation and expenditure of moneys in each of the categories listed in subdivision (1) of this subsection;

- (4) The amounts which were planned, estimated and expended for projects in the state highway and bridge construction program or any other projects relating to other modes of transportation in the preceding state fiscal year and amounts which have been planned, estimated or expended by project for construction work in progress;
- (5) The current status as to completion, by project, of the fifteen-year road and bridge program adopted in 1992. The first written report submitted pursuant to this section shall include the original cost estimate, updated estimate and final completed cost by project. Each written report submitted thereafter shall include the cost estimate at the time the project was placed on the most recent five-year highway and bridge construction plan and the final completed cost by project;
- (6) The reasons for cost increases or decreases exceeding five million dollars or ten percent relative to cost estimates and final completed costs for projects in the state highway and bridge construction program or any other projects relating to other modes of transportation completed in the preceding state fiscal year. Cost increases or decreases shall be determined by comparing the cost estimate at the time the project was placed on the most recent five-year highway and bridge construction plan and the final completed cost by project. The reasons shall include the amounts resulting from inflation, department-wide design changes, changes in project scope, federal mandates, or other factors;
- (7) Specific recommendations for any statutory or regulatory changes necessary for the efficient and effective operation of the department;
- (8) An accounting of the total amount of state, federal and earmarked federal highway funds expended in each district of the department of transportation; and
- (9) Any further information specifically requested by the joint committee on transportation oversight.
- [4.] 3. Prior to December first of each year, the committee shall hold an annual meeting and call before its members, officials or employees of the state highways and transportation commission or department of transportation, as determined by the committee, for the sole purpose of receiving and examining the report required pursuant to subsection [3] 2 of this section. [The joint committee may also call before its members at the annual meeting, the inspector general of the joint committee on transportation oversight for purposes authorized in this section.] The committee shall not have the power to modify projects or priorities of the state highways and transportation commission or department of transportation. The committee may make recommendations to the state highways and transportation commission or the department

of transportation. Disposition of those recommendations shall be reported by the commission or the department to the joint committee on transportation oversight.

- [5.] **4.** In addition to the annual meeting required by subsection [4] **3** of this section, the committee shall meet two times each year. The co-chairs of the committee shall establish an agenda for each meeting that may include, but not be limited to, the following items to be discussed with the committee members throughout the year during the scheduled meeting:
 - (1) Presentation of a prioritized plan for all modes of transportation;
- 151 (2) Discussion of department efficiencies and expenditure of cost-savings within the 152 department;
 - (3) Presentation of a status report on department of transportation revenues and expenditures, including a detailed summary of projects funded by new state revenue as provided in paragraph (a) of subdivision (1) of subsection [3] 2 of this section; and
 - (4) [Review of any report from the joint committee inspector general; and
 - (5)] Implementation of any actions as may be deemed necessary by the committee as authorized by law.

The co-chairs of the committee may call special meetings of the committee with ten days' notice to the members of the committee, the director of the department of transportation, and the department of transportation.

- [6.] **5.** The committee shall also review [for approval or denial] all applications for the development of specialty plates submitted to it by the department of revenue. The committee shall approve such application by [unanimous] **a majority** vote. The committee shall [not] approve any application [if] **unless** the committee receives:
- (1) A signed petition from five house members or two senators that they are opposed to the approval of the proposed license plate and the reason for such opposition;
- (2) Notification that the organization seeking authorization to establish a new specialty license plate has not met all the requirements of section 301.3150, RSMo;
- (3) A proposed new specialty license plate containing objectionable language or design;
- **(4) A proposed license plate not meeting the requirements of any reason** 174 **promulgated by rule**.

176 The committee shall notify the director of the department of revenue upon approval or denial of177 an application for the development of a specialty plate.

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[7.] **6.** The committee shall submit records of its meetings to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives in accordance with sections 610.020 and 610.023, RSMo.

142.800. As used in this chapter, the following words, terms and phrases have the meanings given:

- (1) "Agricultural purposes", clearing, terracing or otherwise preparing the ground on a farm; preparing soil for planting and fertilizing, cultivating, raising and harvesting crops; raising and feeding livestock and poultry; building fences; pumping water for any and all uses on the farm, including irrigation; building roads upon any farm by the owner or person farming the same; operating milking machines; sawing wood for use on a farm; producing electricity for use on a farm; movement of tractors, farm implements and nonlicensed equipment from one field to another;
- (2) "Alternative fuel", electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG or LP gas), compressed natural gas product, or a combination of liquefied petroleum gas and a compressed natural gas or electricity product used in an internal combustion engine or motor to propel any form of vehicle, machine, or mechanical contrivance. It includes all forms of fuel commonly or commercially known or sold as butane, propane, or compressed natural gas;
- 15 (3) "Aviation fuel", any motor fuel specifically compounded for use in reciprocating aircraft engines;
 - (4) "Blend stock", any petroleum product component of motor fuel, such as naphtha, reformat, toluene or kerosene, that can be blended for use in a motor fuel without further processing. The term includes those petroleum products presently defined by the Internal Revenue Service in regulations pursuant to 26 U.S.C., Sections 4081 and 4082, as amended.
- 21 However, the term does not include any substance that:
 - (a) Will be ultimately used for consumer nonmotor fuel use; and
 - (b) Is sold or removed in drum quantities (fifty-five gallons) or less at the time of the removal or sale;
 - (5) "Blended fuel", a mixture composed of motor fuel and another liquid including blend stock, other than a de minimis amount of a product such as carburetor detergent or oxidation inhibitor, that can be used as a fuel in a highway vehicle. This term includes but is not limited to gasohol, ethanol, methanol, fuel grade alcohol, diesel fuel enhancers and resulting blends;
- 29 (6) "Blender", any person that produces blended motor fuel outside the bulk 30 transfer/terminal system;
- 31 (7) "Blending", the mixing of one or more petroleum products, with or without another 32 product, regardless of the original character of the product blended, if the product obtained by 33 the blending is capable of use or otherwise sold for use in the generation of power for the

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propulsion of a motor vehicle, an airplane, or a motorboat. The term does not include the blending that occurs in the process of refining by the original refiner of crude petroleum or the blending of products known as lubricating oil and greases;

- (8) "Bulk plant", a bulk motor fuel storage and distribution facility that is not a terminal within the bulk transfer system and from which motor fuel may be removed by truck;
- (9) "Bulk transfer", any transfer of motor fuel from one location to another by pipeline tender or marine delivery within the bulk transfer/terminal system;
- (10) "Bulk transfer/terminal system", the motor fuel distribution system consisting of refineries, pipelines, vessels, and terminals. Motor fuel in a refinery, pipeline, boat, barge or terminal is in the bulk transfer/terminal system. Motor fuel in the fuel supply tank of any engine, or in any tank car, rail car, trailer, truck, or other equipment suitable for ground transportation is not in the bulk transfer/terminal system;
 - (11) "Consumer", the user of the motor fuel;
- (12) "Delivery", the placing of motor fuel or any liquid into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle or bulk storage facility;
 - (13) "Department", the department of revenue;
- (14) "Destination state", the state, territory, or foreign country to which motor fuel is directed for delivery into a storage facility, a receptacle, a container, or a type of transportation equipment for the purpose of resale or use;
- (15) "Diesel fuel", any liquid that is commonly or commercially known or sold as a fuel that is suitable for use in a diesel-powered highway vehicle. A liquid meets this requirement if, without further processing or blending, the liquid has practical and commercial fitness for use in the propulsion engine of a diesel-powered highway vehicle. "Diesel fuel" does not include jet fuel sold to a buyer who is registered with the Internal Revenue Service to purchase jet fuel and remit taxes on its sale or use to the Internal Revenue Service. "Diesel fuel" does not include biodiesel commonly referred to as B100 and defined in ASTM D6751, B99, or B99.9 until such biodiesel is blended with other diesel fuel or sold for highway use;
- 61 (16) "Diesel-powered highway vehicle", a motor vehicle operated on a highway that is 62 propelled by a diesel-powered engine;
 - (17) "Director", the director of revenue;
 - (18) "Distributor", a person who either produces, refines, blends, compounds or manufactures motor fuel, imports motor fuel into a state or exports motor fuel out of a state, or who is engaged in distribution of motor fuel;
- 67 (19) "Dyed fuel", diesel fuel or kerosene that is required to be dyed pursuant to United 68 States Environmental Protection Agency rules or is dyed pursuant to Internal Revenue Service

rules or pursuant to any other requirements subsequently set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or Internal Revenue Service including any invisible marker requirements;

- (20) "Eligible purchaser", a distributor who has been authorized by the director to purchase motor fuel on a tax-deferred basis;
- (21) "Export", to obtain motor fuel in this state for sale or other distribution outside of this state. In applying this definition, motor fuel delivered out of state by or for the seller constitutes an export by the seller, and motor fuel delivered out of state by or for the purchaser constitutes an export by the purchaser;
- (22) "Exporter", any person, other than a supplier, who purchases motor fuel in this state for the purpose of transporting or delivering the fuel outside of this state;
- (23) "Farm tractor", all tractor-type, motorized farm implements and equipment but shall not include motor vehicles of the truck-type, pickup truck-type, automobiles, and other motor vehicles required to be registered and licensed each year pursuant to the provisions of the motor vehicle license and registration laws of this state;
- (24) "Fuel grade alcohol", a methanol or ethanol with a proof of not less than one hundred ninety degrees (determined without regard to denaturants) and products derived from such alcohol for blending with motor fuel;
- (25) "Fuel transportation vehicle", any vehicle designed for highway use which is also designed or used to transport motor fuels and includes transport trucks and tank wagons;
- (26) "Gasoline", all products commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline that are suitable for use as a motor fuel. Gasoline does not include products that have an American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) octane number of less than seventy-five as determined by the "motor method";
- 92 (27) "Gross gallons", the total measured motor fuel, exclusive of any temperature or pressure adjustments, in U.S. gallons;
 - (28) "Heating oil", a motor fuel that is burned in a boiler, furnace, or stove for heating or industrial processing purposes;
 - (29) "Import", to bring motor fuel into this state by any means of conveyance other than in the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle. In applying this definition, motor fuel delivered into this state from out-of-state by or for the seller constitutes an import by the seller, and motor fuel delivered into this state from out-of-state by or for the purchaser constitutes an import by the purchaser;
 - (30) "Import verification number", the number assigned by the director with respect to a single transport truck delivery into this state from another state upon request for an assigned number by an importer or the transporter carrying motor fuel into this state for the account of an importer;

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- 105 (31) "Importer" includes any person who is the importer of record, pursuant to federal 106 customs law, with respect to motor fuel. If the importer of record is acting as an agent, the 107 person for whom the agent is acting is the importer. If there is no importer of record of motor 108 fuel entered into this state, the owner of the motor fuel at the time it is brought into this state is 109 the importer;
 - (32) "Indian country":
- 111 (a) Land held in trust by the United States of America for the benefit of a federally recognized Indian tribe or nation;
 - (b) All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation;
- 116 (c) All dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether 117 within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the 118 limits of a state; and
 - (d) All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including individual allotments held in trust by the United States or allotments owned in fee by individual Indians subject to federal law restrictions regarding disposition of said allotments and including rights-of-way running through the same. The term shall also include the definition of Indian country as found in 18 U.S.C., Section 1151;
 - (33) "Indian tribe", "tribes", or "federally recognized Indian tribe or nation", an Indian tribal entity which is recognized by the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs as having a special relationship with the United States. The term shall also include the definition of a tribe as defined in 25 U.S.C., Section 479a;
 - (34) "Interstate motor fuel user", any person who operates a motor fuel-powered motor vehicle with a licensed gross weight exceeding twenty-six thousand pounds that travels from this state into another state or from another state into this state;
 - (35) "Invoiced gallons", the gallons actually billed on an invoice for payment to a supplier which shall be either gross or net gallons on the original manifest or bill of lading;
 - (36) "K-1 kerosene", a petroleum product having an A.P.I. gravity of not less than forty degrees, at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit and a minimum flash point of one hundred degrees Fahrenheit with a sulfur content not exceeding four one-hundredths percent by weight;
 - (37) "Kerosene", the petroleum fraction containing hydrocarbons that are slightly heavier than those found in gasoline and naphtha, with a boiling range of one hundred forty-nine to three hundred degrees Celsius;
- 139 (38) "Liquid", any substance that is liquid in excess of sixty degrees Fahrenheit and at 140 a pressure of fourteen and seven-tenths pounds per square inch absolute;

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- 141 (39) "Motor fuel", gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene and blended fuel;
- 142 (40) "Motor vehicle", any automobile, truck, truck-tractor or any motor bus or 143 self-propelled vehicle not exclusively operated or driven upon fixed rails or tracks. The term 144 does not include:
 - (a) Farm tractors or machinery including tractors and machinery designed for off-road use but capable of movement on roads at low speeds, or
 - (b) A vehicle solely operated on rails;
- 148 (41) "Net gallons", the motor fuel, measured in U.S. gallons, when corrected to a 149 temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit and a pressure of fourteen and seven-tenths pounds per 150 square inch absolute (psi);
- 151 (42) "Permissive supplier", an out-of-state supplier that elects, but is not required, to 152 have a supplier's license pursuant to this chapter;
 - (43) "Person", natural persons, individuals, partnerships, firms, associations, corporations, estates, trustees, business trusts, syndicates, this state, any county, city, municipality, school district or other political subdivision of the state, federally recognized Indian tribe, or any corporation or combination acting as a unit or any receiver appointed by any state or federal court;
 - (44) "Position holder", the person who holds the inventory position in motor fuel in a terminal, as reflected on the records of the terminal operator. A person holds the inventory position in motor fuel when that person has a contract with the terminal operator for the use of storage facilities and terminating services for motor fuel at the terminal. The term includes a terminal operator who owns motor fuel in the terminal;
 - (45) "Propel", the operation of a motor vehicle, whether it is in motion or at rest;
 - (46) "Public highway", every road, toll road, highway, street, way or place generally open to the use of the public as a matter of right for the purposes of vehicular travel, including streets and alleys of any town or city notwithstanding that the same may be temporarily closed for construction, reconstruction, maintenance or repair;
- 168 (47) "Qualified terminal", a terminal which has been assigned a terminal control number 169 ("tcn") by the Internal Revenue Service;
- 170 (48) "Rack", a mechanism for delivering motor fuel from a refinery or terminal into a 171 railroad tank car, a transport truck or other means of bulk transfer outside of the bulk 172 transfer/terminal system;
 - (49) "Refiner", any person that owns, operates, or otherwise controls a refinery;
- 174 (50) "Refinery", a facility used to produce motor fuel from crude oil, unfinished oils, 175 natural gas liquids, or other hydrocarbons and from which motor fuel may be removed by 176 pipeline, by boat or barge, or at a rack;

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- 177 (51) "Removal", any physical transfer of motor fuel from a terminal, manufacturing plant, customs custody, pipeline, boat or barge, refinery or any facility that stores motor fuel;
- 179 (52) "Retailer", a person that engages in the business of selling or dispensing to the consumer within this state;
 - (53) "Supplier", a person that is:
- 182 (a) Registered or required to be registered pursuant to 26 U.S.C., Section 4101, for transactions in motor fuels in the bulk transfer/terminal distribution system; and
 - (b) One or more of the following:
 - a. The position holder in a terminal or refinery in this state;
- b. Imports motor fuel into this state from a foreign country;
 - c. Acquires motor fuel from a terminal or refinery in this state from a position holder pursuant to either a two-party exchange or a qualified buy-sell arrangement which is treated as an exchange and appears on the records of the terminal operator; or
 - d. The position holder in a terminal or refinery outside this state with respect to motor fuel which that person imports into this state. A terminal operator shall not be considered a supplier based solely on the fact that the terminal operator handles motor fuel consigned to it within a terminal. "Supplier" also means a person that produces fuel grade alcohol or alcohol-derivative substances in this state, produces fuel grade alcohol or alcohol-derivative substances for import to this state into a terminal, or acquires upon import by truck, rail car or barge into a terminal, fuel grade alcohol or alcohol-derivative substances. "Supplier" includes a permissive supplier unless specifically provided otherwise;
- 198 (54) "Tank wagon", a straight truck having multiple compartments designed or used to carry motor fuel;
 - (55) "Terminal", a bulk storage and distribution facility which includes:
 - (a) For the purposes of motor fuel, is a qualified terminal;
 - (b) For the purposes of fuel grade alcohol, is supplied by truck, rail car, boat, barge or pipeline and the products are removed at a rack;
 - (56) "Terminal bulk transfers" include but are not limited to the following:
 - (a) Boat or barge movement of motor fuel from a refinery or terminal to a terminal;
 - (b) Pipeline movements of motor fuel from a refinery or terminal to a terminal;
 - (c) Book transfers of product within a terminal between suppliers prior to completion of removal across the rack; and
- 209 (d) Two-party exchanges or buy-sell supply arrangements within a terminal between 210 licensed suppliers;

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- 211 (57) "Terminal operator", any person that owns, operates, or otherwise controls a 212 terminal. A terminal operator may own the motor fuel that is transferred through or stored in the 213 terminal;
- 214 (58) "Transmix", the buffer or interface between two different products in a pipeline 215 shipment, or a mix of two different products within a refinery or terminal that results in an 216 off-grade mixture;
- 217 (59) "Transport truck", a semitrailer combination rig designed or used to transport motor 218 fuel over the highways;
- 219 (60) "Transporter", any operator of a pipeline, barge, railroad or transport truck engaged 220 in the business of transporting motor fuels;
 - (61) "Two-party exchange", a transaction in which the motor fuel is transferred from one licensed supplier or licensed permissive supplier to another licensed supplier or licensed permissive supplier and:
 - (a) Which transaction includes a transfer from the person that holds the original inventory position for motor fuel in the terminal as reflected on the records of the terminal operator; and
 - (b) The exchange transaction is simultaneous with removal from the terminal by the receiving exchange partner. However, in any event, the terminal operator in its books and records treats the receiving exchange party as the supplier which removes the product across a terminal rack for purposes of reporting such events to this state;
 - (62) "Ultimate vendor", a person that sells motor fuel to the consumer;
- 232 (63) "Undyed diesel fuel", diesel fuel that is not subject to the United States 233 Environmental Protection Agency dyeing requirements, or has not been dyed in accordance with 234 Internal Revenue Service fuel dyeing provisions; and
- 235 (64) "Vehicle fuel tank", any receptacle on a motor vehicle from which fuel is supplied 236 for the propulsion of the motor vehicle.
 - 226.030. 1. The highways and transportation commission shall consist of six members, who shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, not more than three thereof to be members of the same political party. Each commissioner shall be a taxpayer and resident of state for at least five years prior to his appointment. Any commissioner may be removed by the governor if fully satisfied of his inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office. Commissioners appointed pursuant to this section shall be appointed for terms of six years, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. Upon the expiration of each of the foregoing terms of these commissioners a successor shall be appointed for a term of six years or until his successor is appointed and qualified which term of six years shall thereafter be the length of term of each member of the commission unless removed as

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above provided. The members of the commission shall receive as compensation for their 12 services twenty-five dollars per day for the time spent in the performance of their official duties, 13 and also their necessary traveling and other expenses incurred while actually engaged in the 14 discharge of their official duties. Members whose terms otherwise expire December 1, 2003, shall serve with terms expiring March 1, 2004, and new members or the members reappointed shall be appointed for terms expiring March 1, 2005; a member whose term otherwise expires 16 17 December 1, 2005, shall serve with a term expiring March 1, 2007; a member whose term otherwise expires December 1, 2007, shall serve with a term expiring March 1, 2009; and one 19 member whose term otherwise expires October 13, 2007, shall serve with a term expiring March 1, 2007; and one member whose term otherwise expires October 13, 2007, shall serve with a 20 21 term expiring March 1, 2009. If a vacancy occurs in any term of a commissioner due to death, 22 resignation, or removal, a successor shall be appointed for only the remainder of the unexpired 23 term.

- 2. The two members of the commission, one each from opposing political parties, who have the most seniority in commission service shall serve as commission leadership with one member as chair and the other member as vice chair, respectively, for terms ending March 1, 2005. The commission shall elect one of the members as chair and the other as vice chair. Effective March 1, 2005, the commission shall elect the two members of the commission, one from each opposing political party who has the most seniority in commission service, who shall serve as commission leadership with one member as chair and the other member as vice chair, respectively, for one year. At the end of such year, the [member] members currently serving as chair [shall then serve as] and vice chair shall have the option to rotate positions, and the member currently serving as vice chair [shall] **may** serve as chair, [each to serve in such position for one year and vice versa. Thereafter, commission leadership shall continue to rotate accordingly with the two members from opposing political parties who have the most seniority in terms of commission service being elected by the commission to serve as commission leadership. If one of the commission leadership offices becomes vacant due to death, resignation, removal, or refuses to serve before the one-year leadership term expires, the commission shall elect one of its members that is of the same political party as the vacating officer to serve the remainder of the vacating officer's leadership term. Such election shall not prohibit that member from later serving as chair and vice chair when such member's seniority in commission service qualifies him or her for those offices as provided in this subsection.
- 3. No more than one-half of the members of the commission shall be of the same political party. The selection and removal of all employees of the department of transportation shall be without regard to political affiliation.

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- 46 4. The present members of the commission shall continue to serve as members of the commission for the remainder of the terms for which they were appointed, except as provided in subsection 1 of this section.
 - 5. [The director of the department of transportation shall, by February fifteenth of each year, present an annual state of the state of transportation to a joint session of the general assembly. The six members of the commission shall be present and available at such presentations for questions by members. The transportation inspector general may also be present and report to the general assembly on any matter of concern within his or her statutory authority. The provisions of this subsection shall expire August 28, 2008.
- 6.] Any member reappointed shall only be eligible to serve as chair or vice-chair during the final two years of such member's reappointment.
- 226.222. 1. The department of transportation's plans, programs, and projects shall provide full consideration for the safety and contiguous routes for bicyclists, pedestrians, disabled persons, and transit users of all ages and abilities. Bicycle ways and pedestrian ways shall be given full consideration in the planning and development of transportation facilities by the department of transportation, including the incorporation of such ways into state plans and programs. The highways and transportation commission may expend state road fund moneys to provide appropriate accommodations for bicyclists, pedestrians, disabled persons, transit users, and other users of the public roadways, in addition to operators of motor vehicles.
 - 2. As used in this section, "appropriate accommodations" include but are not limited to pedestrian ways, bicycle ways, shoulders suitable for use by bicyclists, lane striping, "share the road" signage, crosswalks, pedestrian control signals, curb cuts, and ramps.
 - 3. As used in this section, "bicycle way" means a publically owned and maintained bicycle lane, shared-use lane, shoulder, or way designed and designated for bicycle travel. A bicycle way may be designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or may be shared with other transportation modes.
 - 4. The department shall establish planning, design, construction, maintenance, and operations standards for appropriate accommodations for bicyclists, pedestrians, disabled persons, and transit users. The department shall establish appropriate training programs for staff to implement these standards.
- 226.227. 1. No funds appropriated to or received by the Missouri Department of Transportation shall be available for any activity specifically designed to urge a State or local legislator to favor or oppose the adoption of any specific legislative proposal pending before any State or local legislative body.

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- 2. The provisions of subsection 1. of this section does not prohibit officers or employees of the Missouri Department of Transportation from testifying before any State or local legislative body in response to the invitation of any member of that legislative body or a State executive office.
- 227.295. 1. The department of transportation shall establish and administer a drunk driving risk reduction awareness program. The provisions of this section shall be known as "David's Law". The signs shall be placed upon the state highways in accordance with this section, placement guidelines adopted by the department, and any applicable federal limitations or conditions on highway signage, including location and spacing.
- 2. The department shall adopt, by rules and regulations, program guidelines for the application for and placement of signs authorized by this section, including, but not limited to, the sign application and qualification process, the procedure for the dedication of signs, and procedures for the replacement or restoration of any signs that are damaged or stolen. The department shall also establish by rule, application procedures and methods for proving eligibility for the program.
- 3. Any person may apply to the department of transportation to sponsor a drunk driving victim memorial sign in memory of an immediate family member who died as a result of a motor vehicle accident caused by a person who was shown to have been operating a motor vehicle in violation of section 577.010 or 577.012, RSMo, or was committing an intoxication-related traffic offense at the time of the accident. Upon the request of an immediate family member of the deceased victim involved in a drunk driving accident, the department shall place a sign in accordance with this section. A person who is not a member of the immediate family may also submit a request to have a sign placed under this section if that person also submits the written consent of an immediate family The department shall charge the sponsoring party a fee to cover the member. department's cost in designing, constructing, placing, and maintaining that sign, and the department's costs in administering this section. Signs erected under this section shall remain in place for a period of ten years. After the expiration of the ten-year period, the department shall remove the sign unless the sponsoring party remits to the department of transportation a ten-year renewable fee to cover maintenance costs associated with the sign.
- 4. The signs shall feature the words "Drunk Driving Victim!", the initials of the victim, the month and year in which the victim of the drunk driving accident was killed, and the phrase "Think About It!". The overall design of the sign, including size, color, and lettering, shall conform to the guidelines and regulations established by the department. The signs shall be placed near the scene of the accident.

- 5. All roadside memorials or markers commemorating the death of a drunk driving victim not meeting the provisions of this section are prohibited. No person, other than a department of transportation employee or the department's designee, may erect a drunk driving victim memorial sign.
 - 6. As used in this section, the term "immediate family member" shall mean spouse, child, stepchild, brother, stepbrother, sister, stepsister, mother, stepmother, father, or stepfather.
- 40 7. The department shall adopt rules and regulations to implement and administer the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in 41 42 section 536.010, RSMo, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall 43 become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 44 536, RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028, RSMo. This section and chapter 536, 45 RSMo, are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly 46 pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking 47 48 authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2009, shall be invalid and void. 49
- 227.310. The portion of Missouri highway 100 located in Franklin County, from its intersection with Missouri highway 47, to the highway's connection with Interstate highway 44, shall be designated as the "Veterans Memorial Highway". The department of transportation shall erect and maintain appropriate signs designating such highway, with the costs for such designation to be paid for by the city of Washington.
- 227.311. The portion of the Poplar Bluff bypass located in Butler County from highway 60 where it crosses over the Black River to highway 67 where it crosses Missouri highway M, shall be designated as the "Veterans Memorial Highway". The department of transportation shall erect and maintain appropriate signs designating such highway, with the costs for such designation to be paid for by private donations.
- 227.313. The portion of Missouri Highway 266 located in Greene County from
 North Missouri Road AB to 1 mile east, shall be designated as the "Dr. Martin Luther
 King Jr. Memorial Mile". The department of transportation shall erect and maintain
 appropriate signs designating such highway, with the costs for such designation to be paid
 for by private donations.
- 227.368. The bridge crossing over Interstate 44 on Business Loop 44 at Exit 127 in
 Laclede County shall be designated the "Specialist James M. Finley Memorial Bridge".
 The department of transportation shall erect and maintain appropriate signs designating such highway, with the costs to be paid for by private donations.

- 227.402. The Highway 17 bridge crossing over the Gasconade River in Pulaski
- 2 County shall be designated the "WWII Okinawa Veterans Memorial Bridge". The
- 3 department of transportation shall erect and maintain appropriate signs designating such
- 4 highway, with the costs to be paid for by private donations.
- 227.407. Interstate 435 from mile marker 63.4 to mile marker 54.2 shall be
- 2 designated the "Lamar Hunt Memorial Highway". The department of transportation shall
- 3 erect and maintain appropriate signs designating such highway, with the costs to be paid
- 4 for by private donations.
- 227.409. The portion of interstate highway I-64/US 40 from the
- 2 McClausland/Skinker interchange east to the I-64/I-55 interchange shall be designated the
- 3 "Jack Buck Memorial Highway". The department of transportation shall erect and
- 4 maintain appropriate signs designating such highway designation, with the cost to be paid
- 5 for by private donation.
- 227.410. The portion of U.S. highway 160 in Greene County from the intersection
- 2 of Farm Road 142 to the intersection of West Sunshine Street shall be designated the
- 3 "Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel Memorial Highway". The department of transportation
- 4 shall erect and maintain appropriate signs designating such highway, with the costs for
- 5 such designation to be paid for by private donation.
 - 301.010. As used in this chapter and sections 304.010 to 304.040, 304.120 to 304.260,
- 2 RSMo, and sections 307.010 to 307.175, RSMo, the following terms mean:
- 3 (1) "All-terrain vehicle", any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for
- 4 off-highway use which is fifty inches or less in width, with an unladen dry weight of one
- 5 thousand **five hundred** pounds or less, traveling on three, four or more [low pressure]
- 6 **nonhighway** tires, with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator, or with a seat designed
- 7 to carry more than one person, and handlebars for steering control;
- 8 (2) "Automobile transporter", any vehicle combination designed and used specifically
- 9 for the transport of assembled motor vehicles;
- 10 (3) "Axle load", the total load transmitted to the road by all wheels whose centers are
- 11 included between two parallel transverse vertical planes forty inches apart, extending across the
- 12 full width of the vehicle;
- 13 (4) "Boat transporter", any vehicle combination designed and used specifically to
- 14 transport assembled boats and boat hulls;
- 15 (5) "Body shop", a business that repairs physical damage on motor vehicles that are not
- 16 owned by the shop or its officers or employees by mending, straightening, replacing body parts,
- 17 or painting;

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- 18 (6) "Bus", a motor vehicle primarily for the transportation of a driver and eight or more passengers but not including shuttle buses;
 - (7) "Commercial motor vehicle", a motor vehicle designed or regularly used for carrying freight and merchandise, or more than eight passengers but not including vanpools or shuttle buses;
- 23 (8) "Cotton trailer", a trailer designed and used exclusively for transporting cotton at 24 speeds less than forty miles per hour from field to field or from field to market and return;
 - (9) "Dealer", any person, firm, corporation, association, agent or subagent engaged in the sale or exchange of new, used or reconstructed motor vehicles or trailers;
 - (10) "Director" or "director of revenue", the director of the department of revenue;
 - (11) "Driveaway operation":
 - (a) The movement of a motor vehicle or trailer by any person or motor carrier other than a dealer over any public highway, under its own power singly, or in a fixed combination of two or more vehicles, for the purpose of delivery for sale or for delivery either before or after sale;
 - (b) The movement of any vehicle or vehicles, not owned by the transporter, constituting the commodity being transported, by a person engaged in the business of furnishing drivers and operators for the purpose of transporting vehicles in transit from one place to another by the driveaway or towaway methods; or
 - (c) The movement of a motor vehicle by any person who is lawfully engaged in the business of transporting or delivering vehicles that are not the person's own and vehicles of a type otherwise required to be registered, by the driveaway or towaway methods, from a point of manufacture, assembly or distribution or from the owner of the vehicles to a dealer or sales agent of a manufacturer or to any consignee designated by the shipper or consignor;
 - (12) "Dromedary", a box, deck, or plate mounted behind the cab and forward of the fifth wheel on the frame of the power unit of a truck tractor-semitrailer combination. A truck tractor equipped with a dromedary may carry part of a load when operating independently or in a combination with a semitrailer;
 - (13) "Farm tractor", a tractor used exclusively for agricultural purposes;
 - (14) "Fleet", any group of ten or more motor vehicles owned by the same owner;
 - (15) "Fleet vehicle", a motor vehicle which is included as part of a fleet;
- 48 (16) "Fullmount", a vehicle mounted completely on the frame of either the first or last 49 vehicle in a saddlemount combination;
- 50 (17) "Gross weight", the weight of vehicle and/or vehicle combination without load, plus 51 the weight of any load thereon;
- 52 (18) "Hail-damaged vehicle", any vehicle, the body of which has become dented as the 53 result of the impact of hail;

- 54 (19) "Highway", any public thoroughfare for vehicles, including state roads, county roads 55 and public streets, avenues, boulevards, parkways or alleys in any municipality;
 - (20) "Improved highway", a highway which has been paved with gravel, macadam, concrete, brick or asphalt, or surfaced in such a manner that it shall have a hard, smooth surface;
 - (21) "Intersecting highway", any highway which joins another, whether or not it crosses the same;
 - (22) "Junk vehicle", a vehicle which is incapable of operation or use upon the highways and has no resale value except as a source of parts or scrap, and shall not be titled or registered;
 - (23) "Kit vehicle", a motor vehicle assembled by a person other than a generally recognized manufacturer of motor vehicles by the use of a glider kit or replica purchased from an authorized manufacturer and accompanied by a manufacturer's statement of origin;
 - (24) "Land improvement contractors' commercial motor vehicle", any not-for-hire commercial motor vehicle the operation of which is confined to:
 - (a) An area that extends not more than a radius of one hundred miles from its home base of operations when transporting its owner's machinery, equipment, or auxiliary supplies to or from projects involving soil and water conservation, or to and from equipment dealers' maintenance facilities for maintenance purposes; or
 - (b) An area that extends not more than a radius of fifty miles from its home base of operations when transporting its owner's machinery, equipment, or auxiliary supplies to or from projects not involving soil and water conservation. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to prevent any motor vehicle from being registered as a commercial motor vehicle or local commercial motor vehicle;
 - (25) "Local commercial motor vehicle", a commercial motor vehicle whose operations are confined solely to a municipality and that area extending not more than fifty miles therefrom, or a commercial motor vehicle whose property-carrying operations are confined solely to the transportation of property owned by any person who is the owner or operator of such vehicle to or from a farm owned by such person or under the person's control by virtue of a landlord and tenant lease; provided that any such property transported to any such farm is for use in the operation of such farm;
 - (26) "Local log truck", a commercial motor vehicle which is registered pursuant to this chapter to operate as a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state, used exclusively in this state, used to transport harvested forest products, operated solely at a forested site and in an area extending not more than a one hundred-mile radius from such site, carries a load with dimensions not in excess of twenty-five cubic yards per two axles with dual wheels, and when operated on the national system of interstate and defense highways described in Title 23, Section 103(e) of the United States Code, such vehicle shall not exceed the weight limits of section

- 304.180, RSMo, does not have more than four axles, and does not pull a trailer which has more than two axles. Harvesting equipment which is used specifically for cutting, felling, trimming, delimbing, debarking, chipping, skidding, loading, unloading, and stacking may be transported on a local log truck. A local log truck may not exceed the limits required by law, however, if the truck does exceed such limits as determined by the inspecting officer, then notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, such truck shall be subject to the weight limits required by such sections as licensed for eighty thousand pounds;
 - (27) "Local log truck tractor", a commercial motor vehicle which is registered under this chapter to operate as a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state, used exclusively in this state, used to transport harvested forest products, operated solely at a forested site and in an area extending not more than a one hundred-mile radius from such site, operates with a weight not exceeding twenty-two thousand four hundred pounds on one axle or with a weight not exceeding forty-four thousand eight hundred pounds on any tandem axle, and when operated on the national system of interstate and defense highways described in Title 23, Section 103(e) of the United States Code, such vehicle does not exceed the weight limits contained in section 304.180, RSMo, and does not have more than three axles and does not pull a trailer which has more than two axles. Violations of axle weight limitations shall be subject to the load limit penalty as described for in sections 304.180 to 304.220, RSMo;
 - (28) "Local transit bus", a bus whose operations are confined wholly within a municipal corporation, or wholly within a municipal corporation and a commercial zone, as defined in section 390.020, RSMo, adjacent thereto, forming a part of a public transportation system within such municipal corporation and such municipal corporation and adjacent commercial zone;
 - (29) "Log truck", a vehicle which is not a local log truck or local log truck tractor and is used exclusively to transport harvested forest products to and from forested sites which is registered pursuant to this chapter to operate as a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state for the transportation of harvested forest products;
 - (30) "Major component parts", the rear clip, cowl, frame, body, cab, front-end assembly, and front clip, as those terms are defined by the director of revenue pursuant to rules and regulations or by illustrations;
 - (31) "Manufacturer", any person, firm, corporation or association engaged in the business of manufacturing or assembling motor vehicles, trailers or vessels for sale;
 - (32) "Mobile scrap processor", a business located in Missouri or any other state that comes onto a salvage site and crushes motor vehicles and parts for transportation to a shredder or scrap metal operator for recycling;

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- 124 (33) "Motor change vehicle", a vehicle manufactured prior to August, 1957, which 125 receives a new, rebuilt or used engine, and which used the number stamped on the original 126 engine as the vehicle identification number;
- 127 (34) "Motor vehicle", any self-propelled vehicle not operated exclusively upon tracks, 128 except farm tractors;
 - (35) "Motor vehicle primarily for business use", any vehicle other than a recreational motor vehicle, motorcycle, motortricycle, or any commercial motor vehicle licensed for over twelve thousand pounds:
- (a) Offered for hire or lease; or
 - (b) The owner of which also owns ten or more such motor vehicles;
- 134 (36) "Motorcycle", a motor vehicle operated on two wheels;
 - (37) "Motorized bicycle", any two-wheeled or three-wheeled device having an automatic transmission and a motor with a cylinder capacity of not more than fifty cubic centimeters, which produces less than three gross brake horsepower, and is capable of propelling the device at a maximum speed of not more than thirty miles per hour on level ground;
 - (38) "Motortricycle", a motor vehicle operated on three wheels, including a motorcycle while operated with any conveyance, temporary or otherwise, requiring the use of a third wheel. A motortricycle shall not be included in the definition of all-terrain vehicle;
- A motortricycle shall not be included in the definition of all-terrain vehicle;

 (39) "Municipality", any city, town or village, whether incorporated or not;
- 143 (40) "Nonresident", a resident of a state or country other than the state of Missouri;
 - (41) "Non-USA-std motor vehicle", a motor vehicle not originally manufactured in compliance with United States emissions or safety standards;
 - (42) "Operator", any person who operates or drives a motor vehicle;
- 147 (43) "Owner", any person, firm, corporation or association, who holds the legal title to 148 a vehicle or in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease 149 thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement 150 and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the 151 event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee or lessee 152 or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of this law;
- 153 (44) "Public garage", a place of business where motor vehicles are housed, stored, 154 repaired, reconstructed or repainted for persons other than the owners or operators of such place 155 of business;
- 156 (45) "Rebuilder", a business that repairs or rebuilds motor vehicles owned by the 157 rebuilder, but does not include certificated common or contract carriers of persons or property;

- 158 (46) "Reconstructed motor vehicle", a vehicle that is altered from its original 159 construction by the addition or substitution of two or more new or used major component parts, 160 excluding motor vehicles made from all new parts, and new multistage manufactured vehicles;
 - (47) "Recreational off-highway vehicle", any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for off-highway use which is sixty inches or less in width, with an unladen dry weight of one thousand five hundred pounds or less, traveling on four or more nonhighway tires, with a nonstraddle seat, and steering wheel, which may have access to All Terrain Vehicle trails;
 - (48) "Recreational motor vehicle", any motor vehicle designed, constructed or substantially modified so that it may be used and is used for the purposes of temporary housing quarters, including therein sleeping and eating facilities which are either permanently attached to the motor vehicle or attached to a unit which is securely attached to the motor vehicle. Nothing herein shall prevent any motor vehicle from being registered as a commercial motor vehicle if the motor vehicle could otherwise be so registered;
 - [(48)] **(49)** "Rollback or car carrier", any vehicle specifically designed to transport wrecked, disabled or otherwise inoperable vehicles, when the transportation is directly connected to a wrecker or towing service;
 - [(49)] (50) "Saddlemount combination", a combination of vehicles in which a truck or truck tractor tows one or more trucks or truck tractors, each connected by a saddle to the frame or fifth wheel of the vehicle in front of it. The "saddle" is a mechanism that connects the front axle of the towed vehicle to the frame or fifth wheel of the vehicle in front and functions like a fifth wheel kingpin connection. When two vehicles are towed in this manner the combination is called a "double saddlemount combination". When three vehicles are towed in this manner, the combination is called a "triple saddlemount combination";
 - [(50)] (51) "Salvage dealer and dismantler", a business that dismantles used motor vehicles for the sale of the parts thereof, and buys and sells used motor vehicle parts and accessories;
 - [(51)] (52) "Salvage vehicle", a motor vehicle, semitrailer, or house trailer which:
 - (a) Was damaged during a year that is no more than six years after the manufacturer's model year designation for such vehicle to the extent that the total cost of repairs to rebuild or reconstruct the vehicle to its condition immediately before it was damaged for legal operation on the roads or highways exceeds eighty percent of the fair market value of the vehicle immediately preceding the time it was damaged;
- 191 (b) By reason of condition or circumstance, has been declared salvage, either by its 192 owner, or by a person, firm, corporation, or other legal entity exercising the right of security 193 interest in it;

- 194 (c) Has been declared salvage by an insurance company as a result of settlement of a 195 claim;
 - (d) Ownership of which is evidenced by a salvage title; or
- (e) Is abandoned property which is titled pursuant to section 304.155, RSMo, or section 304.157, RSMo, and designated with the words "salvage/abandoned property". The total cost of repairs to rebuild or reconstruct the vehicle shall not include the cost of repairing, replacing, or reinstalling inflatable safety restraints, tires, sound systems, or damage as a result of hail, or any sales tax on parts or materials to rebuild or reconstruct the vehicle. For purposes of this definition, "fair market value" means the retail value of a motor vehicle as:
 - a. Set forth in a current edition of any nationally recognized compilation of retail values, including automated databases, or from publications commonly used by the automotive and insurance industries to establish the values of motor vehicles;
 - b. Determined pursuant to a market survey of comparable vehicles with regard to condition and equipment; and
 - c. Determined by an insurance company using any other procedure recognized by the insurance industry, including market surveys, that is applied by the company in a uniform manner:
 - [(52)] (53) "School bus", any motor vehicle used solely to transport students to or from school or to transport students to or from any place for educational purposes;
 - [(53)] (54) "Shuttle bus", a motor vehicle used or maintained by any person, firm, or corporation as an incidental service to transport patrons or customers of the regular business of such person, firm, or corporation to and from the place of business of the person, firm, or corporation providing the service at no fee or charge. Shuttle buses shall not be registered as buses or as commercial motor vehicles;
 - [(54)] (55) "Special mobile equipment", every self-propelled vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and incidentally operated or moved over the highways, including farm equipment, implements of husbandry, road construction or maintenance machinery, ditch-digging apparatus, stone crushers, air compressors, power shovels, cranes, graders, rollers, well-drillers and wood-sawing equipment used for hire, asphalt spreaders, bituminous mixers, bucket loaders, ditchers, leveling graders, finished machines, motor graders, road rollers, scarifiers, earth-moving carryalls, scrapers, drag lines, concrete pump trucks, rock-drilling and earth-moving equipment. This enumeration shall be deemed partial and shall not operate to exclude other such vehicles which are within the general terms of this section;

[(55)] (56) "Specially constructed motor vehicle", a motor vehicle which shall not have been originally constructed under a distinctive name, make, model or type by a manufacturer of motor vehicles. The term specially constructed motor vehicle includes kit vehicles;

[(56)] (57) "Stinger-steered combination", a truck tractor-semitrailer wherein the fifth wheel is located on a drop frame located behind and below the rearmost axle of the power unit;

[(57)] (58) "Tandem axle", a group of two or more axles, arranged one behind another, the distance between the extremes of which is more than forty inches and not more than ninety-six inches apart;

[(58)] (59) "Tractor", "truck tractor" or "truck-tractor", a self-propelled motor vehicle designed for drawing other vehicles, but not for the carriage of any load when operating independently. When attached to a semitrailer, it supports a part of the weight thereof;

[(59)] (60) "Trailer", any vehicle without motive power designed for carrying property or passengers on its own structure and for being drawn by a self-propelled vehicle, except those running exclusively on tracks, including a semitrailer or vehicle of the trailer type so designed and used in conjunction with a self-propelled vehicle that a considerable part of its own weight rests upon and is carried by the towing vehicle. The term "trailer" shall not include cotton trailers as defined in subdivision (8) of this section and shall not include manufactured homes as defined in section 700.010, RSMo;

[(60)] (61) "Truck", a motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained for the transportation of property;

[(61)] (62) "Truck-tractor semitrailer-semitrailer", a combination vehicle in which the two trailing units are connected with a B-train assembly which is a rigid frame extension attached to the rear frame of a first semitrailer which allows for a fifth-wheel connection point for the second semitrailer and has one less articulation point than the conventional A-dolly connected truck-tractor semitrailer-trailer combination;

[(62)] (63) "Truck-trailer boat transporter combination", a boat transporter combination consisting of a straight truck towing a trailer using typically a ball and socket connection with the trailer axle located substantially at the trailer center of gravity rather than the rear of the trailer but so as to maintain a downward force on the trailer tongue;

[(63)] (64) "Used parts dealer", a business that buys and sells used motor vehicle parts or accessories, but not including a business that sells only new, remanufactured or rebuilt parts. "Business" does not include isolated sales at a swap meet of less than three days;

[(64)] (65) "Utility vehicle", any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for off-highway use which is sixty-three inches or less in width, with an unladen dry weight of one thousand eight hundred fifty pounds or less, traveling on four or six wheels, to be used primarily for landscaping, lawn care, or maintenance purposes;

[(65)] (66) "Vanpool", any van or other motor vehicle used or maintained by any person, group, firm, corporation, association, city, county or state agency, or any member thereof, for the transportation of not less than eight nor more than forty-eight employees, per motor vehicle, to and from their place of employment; however, a vanpool shall not be included in the definition of the term bus or commercial motor vehicle as defined by subdivisions (6) and (7) of this section, nor shall a vanpool driver be deemed a chauffeur as that term is defined by section 302.010, RSMo; nor shall use of a vanpool vehicle for ride-sharing arrangements, recreational, personal, or maintenance uses constitute an unlicensed use of the motor vehicle, unless used for monetary profit other than for use in a ride-sharing arrangement;

[(66)] (67) "Vehicle", any mechanical device on wheels, designed primarily for use, or used, on highways, except motorized bicycles, vehicles propelled or drawn by horses or human power, or vehicles used exclusively on fixed rails or tracks, or cotton trailers or motorized wheelchairs operated by handicapped persons;

[(67)] (68) "Wrecker" or "tow truck", any emergency commercial vehicle equipped, designed and used to assist or render aid and transport or tow disabled or wrecked vehicles from a highway, road, street or highway rights-of-way to a point of storage or repair, including towing a replacement vehicle to replace a disabled or wrecked vehicle;

[(68)] (69) "Wrecker or towing service", the act of transporting, towing or recovering with a wrecker, tow truck, rollback or car carrier any vehicle not owned by the operator of the wrecker, tow truck, rollback or car carrier for which the operator directly or indirectly receives compensation or other personal gain.

- 301.131. 1. Any motor vehicle over twenty-five years old which is owned solely as a collector's item and which is used and intended to be used for exhibition and educational purposes shall be permanently registered upon payment of a registration fee of twenty-five dollars. Upon the transfer of the title to any such vehicle the registration shall be canceled and the license plates issued therefor shall be returned to the director of revenue.
- 2. The owner of any such vehicle shall file an application in a form prescribed by the director, if such vehicle meets the requirements of this section, and a certificate of registration shall be issued therefor. Such certificate need not specify the horsepower of the motor vehicle.
- 3. The director shall issue to the owner of any motor vehicle registered pursuant to this section the same number of license plates which would be issued with a regular annual registration, containing the number assigned to the registration certificate issued by the director of revenue. Such license plates shall be made with fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design, shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive, as prescribed by section 301.130.

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- 4. Historic vehicles may be driven to and from repair facilities one hundred miles from the vehicle's location, and in addition may be driven up to one thousand miles per year for personal use. The owner of the historic vehicle shall be responsible for keeping a log of the 18 miles driven for personal use each calendar year. Such log must be kept in the historic vehicle 19 when the vehicle is driven on any state road. The historic vehicle's mileage driven in an antique auto tour or event and mileage driven to and from such a tour or event shall not be considered 20 mileage driven for the purpose of the mileage limitations in this section. Violation of this section [is a class C misdemeanor] shall be punishable under section 301.440 and in addition to any other penalties prescribed by law, upon [conviction] plea or finding of guilt thereof, the director of revenue shall revoke the historic motor vehicle license plates of such violator which were issued pursuant to this section.
 - 5. Notwithstanding any provisions of this section to the contrary, any person possessing a license plate issued by the state of Missouri that is over twenty-five years old, in which the year of the issuance of such plate is consistent with the year of the manufacture of the vehicle, the owner of the vehicle may register such plate as an historic vehicle plate as set forth in subsections 1 and 2 of this section, provided that the configuration of letters, numbers or combination of letters and numbers of such plate are not identical to the configuration of letters, numbers or combination of letters and numbers of any plates already issued to an owner by the director. Such license plate shall not be required to possess the characteristic features of reflective material and common color scheme and design as prescribed in section 301.130. The owner of the historic vehicle registered pursuant to this subsection shall keep the certificate of registration in the vehicle at all times. The certificate of registration shall be prima facie evidence that the vehicle has been properly registered with the director and that all fees have been paid.
 - 301.150. 1. License plates issued to owners of motor vehicles registered pursuant to the monthly series system of registration as provided in section 301.030 shall be removed on the sale or transfer of ownership of such vehicles. The plates, if still current, may thereafter be retained and preserved by the person to whom issued, to be fastened to such other motor vehicles as such person shall thereafter register in the person's name.
 - 2. If application for registration of another motor vehicle is not made to the director of revenue within one year following the sale or transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle, the license plates held by the person who sold or transferred ownership of such motor vehicle shall be declared void, and new license plates bearing the same numbers may be issued to another registrant.
- 11 3. It shall be unlawful to fasten voided plates to any motor vehicle. Violation of this section shall be [deemed a class C misdemeanor] punishable under section 301.440. 12

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- 301.165. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any member of the Brain Tumor Awareness Organization, after an annual payment of an emblem-use fee to the Brain Tumor Awareness Organization, may receive special license plates for any vehicle the member owns, either solely or jointly, other than an apportioned motor vehicle or a commercial motor vehicle licensed in excess of eighteen thousand pounds gross weight. The Brain Tumor Awareness Organization hereby authorizes the use of its official emblem to be affixed on multi-year personalized license plates as provided 7 in this section. Any contribution to the Brain Tumor Awareness Organization derived from this section, except reasonable administrative costs, shall be used solely for the purposes of the Brain Tumor Awareness Organization. Any member of the Brain Tumor Awareness Organization may annually apply for the use of the emblem.
 - 2. Upon annual application and payment of a twenty-five dollar emblem-use contribution to the Brain Tumor Awareness Organization, the Brain Tumor Awareness Organization shall issue to the vehicle owner, without further charge, an emblem-use authorization statement, which shall be presented by the vehicle owner to the director of revenue at the time of registration. Upon presentation of the annual statement and payment of a twenty-five dollar fee in addition to the regular registration fees, and presentation of any documents which may be required by law, the director of revenue shall issue to the vehicle owner a special license plate which shall bear the emblem of the Brain Tumor Awareness Organization. Such license plates shall be made with fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design, shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive, as prescribed by section 301.130. In addition, upon such set of license plates shall be inscribed, in lieu of the words "SHOW-ME STATE", the words "BrainTumorAwareness.org". Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301.144, no additional fee shall be charged for the personalization of license plates issued pursuant to this section.
 - 3. A vehicle owner who was previously issued a plate with the Brain Tumor Awareness Organization's emblem authorized by this section, but who does not provide an emblem-use authorization statement at a subsequent time of registration, shall be issued a new plate which does not bear the Brain Tumor Awareness Organization's emblem, as otherwise provided by law. The director of revenue shall make necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of this section, and shall design all necessary forms required by this section.
 - 4. Prior to the issuance of a Brain Tumor Awareness Organization specialty plate authorized under this section the department of revenue must be in receipt of an application, as prescribed by the director, which shall be accompanied by a list of at least

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- two hundred potential applicants who plan to purchase the specialty plate, the proposed art design for the specialty license plate, and an application fee, not to exceed five thousand 38 dollars, to defray the department's cost for issuing, developing, and programming the 39 40 implementation of the specialty plate. Once the plate design is approved, the director of revenue shall not authorize the manufacture of the material to produce such specialized 41 license plates with the individual seal, logo, or emblem until such time as the director has 42 43 received two hundred applications, the twenty-five dollar specialty plate fee per 44 application, and emblem use statements, if applicable, and other required documents or 45 fees for such plates.
 - 301.310. 1. Whenever a law enforcement officer observes a plate to be in such condition as to hinder or make difficult identification of same, he shall notify the director of revenue and instruct the owner to apply for a duplicate plate.
 - 2. If the owner has not made application within fifteen days, the director of revenue may cancel such registration and notify the registrant and such cancellation shall remain in force until the application has been filed.
- 7 3. The director of revenue may at his discretion replace worn plates without cost to the registrant.
- 9 4. Failure to surrender a mutilated or worn plate for which duplicate has been issued shall be [deemed a misdemeanor] **punishable under section 301.440**.
 - 301.420. No person shall willfully or knowingly make a false statement in any application for the registration of a motor vehicle or trailer, or as a dealer, or in an application for or assignment of a certificate of ownership. All blanks or forms issued by the director of revenue for the purpose of making application for registration of certificate of ownership shall conspicuously bear on the face thereof the following words: "Any false statement in this application is a violation of the law and may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both".
 - Violation of this section shall be a class C misdemeanor.
 - 301.440. Any person who violates any provision of sections 301.010 to 301.440 for which no specific punishment is provided shall upon [conviction] **a plea or finding of guilt** thereof be [punished] **guilty of an infraction punishable** by a fine of not less than five dollars or more than five hundred dollars [or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment].
 - 301.716. 1. Any violation of the provisions of sections 301.700 to 301.714 shall be an infraction. An arrest or service of summons for violations of the provisions of sections 301.700 to 301.714 and section 577.065, RSMo, or the provisions of this chapter, chapter 304, RSMo, or 307, RSMo, as such provisions relate to all-terrain vehicles may be made by the duly

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- authorized law enforcement officer of any political subdivision of the state, the highway patrol
 and the state water patrol.
- 2. Violations of sections 301.700 to 301.714 and section 577.065, RSMo, or the provisions of this chapter, chapter 304, RSMo, or 307, RSMo, as such provisions relate to all-terrain vehicles or any rule or order hereunder may be referred to the proper prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney who may, with or without such reference, institute appropriate [criminal] proceedings.
 - 3. Nothing in sections 301.700 to 301.714 and section 577.065, RSMo, or the provisions of this chapter, chapter 304, RSMo, or 307, RSMo, as such provisions relate to all-terrain vehicles limits the power of the state to punish any person for any conduct which constitutes a crime by statute or at common law.
- 301.2998. **1.** Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, which establishes the issuance of a specialty plate, [if no applications for such plate have been received within five years from the effective date of the section authorizing the plate, then the department of revenue no longer will be required to accept applications and issue such plate] **once a specialty plate is approved to be issued the department of revenue shall not issue such specialty plate until it has received two hundred applications for such specialty plate.**
 - 2. Beginning January 1, 2011, if the total number of specialty plates issued falls below two hundred, the department of revenue will no longer be required to accept applications for such plate.
 - 301.3155. 1. Any person who has been awarded the military service award known as the "Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal" may apply for Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal motor vehicle license plates for any motor vehicle such person owns, either solely or jointly, other than an apportioned motor vehicle or a commercial motor vehicle licensed in excess of eighteen thousand pounds gross weight.
- 6 2. Any such person shall make application for Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal license plates on a form provided by the director of revenue and furnish such proof as a recipient of the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal as the director may require. The 9 director shall then issue license plates bearing letters or numbers or a combination thereof as determined by the director with the words "ARMED FORCES EXPEDITIONARY 10 MEDAL" in place of the words "SHOW-ME STATE". Such license plates shall be made 11 with fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design, shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive, as prescribed by section 301.130. Such 13 14 plates shall also be inscribed with the words "expeditionary service" and bear a 15 reproduction of the armed forces expeditionary service ribbon.

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3. There shall be a fifteen-dollar fee in addition to the regular registration fees charged for each set of Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal license plates issued under this section. A fee for the issuance of personalized license plates under section 301.144 shall not be required for plates issued under this section. There shall be no limit on the number of license plates any person qualified under this section may obtain so long as each set of license plates issued under this section is issued for vehicles owned solely or jointly by such person. License plates issued under the provisions of this section shall not be transferable to any other person except that any registered co-owner of the motor vehicle shall be entitled to operate the motor vehicle with such plates for the duration of the year licensed in the event of the death of the qualified person.

301.3158. Any person who has been awarded the military service award known as the legion of merit medal may apply for special motor vehicle license plates for any vehicle such person owns, either solely or jointly, other than an apportioned motor vehicle or a commercial motor vehicle licensed in excess of eighteen thousand pounds gross weight. Any such person shall make application for the special license plates on a form provided by the director of revenue and furnish such proof as a recipient of the legion of merit medal as the director may require. The director shall then issue license plates bearing letters or numbers or a combination thereof as determined by the advisory committee established in section 301.129, with the words "LEGION OF MERIT" in place of the words "SHOW-ME STATE". Such license plates shall be made with fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design, shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive, as prescribed by section 301.130. Such plates shall also bear an image of the legion of merit medal. There shall be an additional fee charged for each set of legion of merit license plates issued under this section equal to the fee charged for personalized license plates. There shall be no limit on the number of license plates any person qualified under this section may obtain so long as each set of license plates issued under this section is issued for vehicles owned solely or jointly by such person. License plates issued under the provisions of this section shall not be transferable to any other person except that any registered co-owner of the motor vehicle shall be entitled to operate the motor vehicle with such plates for the duration of the year licensed in the event of the death of the qualified person.

301.4005. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any member of the Missouri Bicycle Federation, after an annual payment of an emblem-use fee to the Missouri Bicycle Federation, may receive personalized specialty license plates for any vehicle the member owns, either solely or jointly, other than an apportioned motor vehicle or a commercial motor vehicle licensed in excess of eighteen thousand pounds gross weight.

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- The Missouri Bicycle Federation hereby authorizes the use of its official emblem to be affixed on multi-year personalized specialty license plates as provided in this section. Any contribution to the Missouri Bicycle Federation derived from this section, except reasonable administrative costs, shall be used solely for the purposes of the Missouri Bicycle Federation. Any member of the Missouri Bicycle Federation may annually apply for the use of the emblem.
 - Upon annual application and payment of a fifteen dollar emblem-use 2. contribution to the Missouri Bicycle Federation, the Missouri Bicycle Federation shall issue to the vehicle owner, without further charge, an emblem-use authorization statement, which shall be presented by the vehicle owner to the director of revenue at the time of registration. Upon presentation of the annual emblem-use authorization statement and payment of a fifteen-dollar-fee in addition to the regular registration fees, and presentation of any documents which may be required by law, the director of revenue shall issue to the vehicle owner a personalized specialty license plate which shall bear the emblem of the Missouri Bicycle Federation. Such license plates shall be made with fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design, shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive, and prescribed by section 301.130. In addition, upon each set of license plates shall be inscribed, in lieu of the words "SHOW-ME STATE", the words "Missouri Bicycle Federation". Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301.144, no additional fee shall be charged for the personalized specialty plates issued under this section.
 - 3. A vehicle owner who was previously issued a plate with the Missouri Bicycle Federation's emblem authorized by this section, but who does not provide an emblem-use authorization statement at a subsequent time of registration, shall be issued a new plate which does not bear the Missouri Bicycle Federation's emblem, as otherwise provided by law. The director of revenue shall make necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of this section, and shall design all necessary forms required by this section.
 - 4. Prior to the issuance of a Missouri Bicycle Federation specialty plate authorized under this section, the department of revenue must be in receipt of an application, as prescribed by the director, which shall be accompanied by a list of at least two hundred potential applicants who plan to purchase the specialty plate, the proposed art design for the specialty license plate, and an application fee, not to exceed five thousand dollars, to defray the department's cost for issuing, developing, and programming the implementation of the specialty plate. Once the plate design is approved, the director of revenue shall not authorize the manufacture of the material to produce such personalized specialty license plates with the individual seal, logo, or emblem until such time as the director has received

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42 two hundred applications, the fifteen dollar specialty plate fee per application, and 43 emblem-use statements, if applicable, and other required documents or fees for such plates.

301.4006. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person, after an annual payment of an emblem-use fee to the Nixa education foundation, may receive personalized specialty license plates for any vehicle owned, either solely or jointly, other than an apportioned motor vehicle or a commercial motor vehicle licensed in excess of eighteen thousand pounds gross weight. The Nixa education foundation hereby authorizes the use of its official emblem to be affixed on multi-year personalized specialty license plates as provided in this section. Any contribution to the Nixa education foundation derived from this section, except reasonable administrative costs, shall be used solely for the purposes of the Nixa education foundation. Any person may annually apply for the use of the emblem.

- 2. Upon annual application and payment of a fifteen dollar emblem-use contribution to the Nixa education foundation, the Nixa education foundation shall issue to the vehicle owner, without further charge, an emblem-use authorization statement, which shall be presented by the vehicle owner to the director of revenue at the time of registration. Upon presentation of the annual emblem-use authorization statement and payment of a fifteen dollar fee in addition to the regular registration fees, and presentation of any documents which may be required by law, the director of revenue shall issue to the vehicle owner a personalized specialty license plate which shall bear the emblem of the Nixa education foundation. Such license plates shall be made with fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design, shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive, and prescribed by section 301.130. In addition, upon each set of license plates shall be inscribed, in lieu of the words "SHOW-ME STATE", the words "NIXA EDUCATION FOUNDATION". Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301.144, no additional fee shall be charged for the personalized specialty plates issued under this section.
- 3. A vehicle owner who was previously issued a plate with the Nixa education foundation's emblem authorized by this section, but who does not provide an emblem-use authorization statement at a subsequent time of registration, shall be issued a new plate which does not bear the Nixa education foundation's emblem, as otherwise provided by law. The director of revenue shall make necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of this section, and shall design all necessary forms required by this section.
- 4. Prior to the issuance of a Nixa education foundation specialty plate authorized under this section, the department of revenue must be in receipt of an application, as prescribed by the director, which shall be accompanied by a list of at least two hundred

potential applicants who plan to purchase the specialty plate, the proposed art design for the specialty license plate, and an application fee, not to exceed five thousand dollars, to defray the department's cost for issuing, developing, and programming the implementation of the specialty plate. Once the plate design is approved, the director of revenue shall not authorize the manufacture of the material to produce such personalized specialty license plates with the individual seal, logo, or emblem until such time as the director has received two hundred applications, the fifteen dollar specialty plate fee per application, and emblem-use statements, if applicable, and other required documents or fees for such plates.

301.4010. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any member of the National Wild Turkey Federation, after an annual payment of an emblem-use fee to the National Wild Turkey Federation, may receive personalized specialty license plates for any vehicle the member owns, either solely or jointly, other than an apportioned motor vehicle or a commercial motor vehicle licensed in excess of eighteen thousand pounds gross weight. The National Wild Turkey Federation hereby authorizes the use of its official emblem to be affixed on multi-year personalized specialty license plates as provided in this section. Any contribution to the National Wild Turkey Federation derived from this section, except reasonable administrative costs, shall be used solely for the purposes of the National Wild Turkey Federation may annually apply for the use of the emblem.

- 2. Upon annual application and payment of a fifteen dollar emblem-use contribution to the National Wild Turkey Federation, the National Wild Turkey Federation shall issue to the vehicle owner, without further charge, an emblem-use authorization statement, which shall be presented by the vehicle owner to the director of revenue at the time of registration. Upon presentation of the annual emblem-use authorization statement and payment of a fifteen-dollar-fee in addition to the regular registration fees, and presentation of any documents which may be required by law, the director of revenue shall issue to the vehicle owner a personalized specialty license plate which shall bear the emblem of the National Wild Turkey Federation. Such license plates shall be made with fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design, shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive, and prescribed by section 301.130. In addition, upon each set of license plates shall be inscribed, in lieu of the words "SHOW-ME STATE", the words "National Wild Turkey Federation". Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301.144, no additional fee shall be charged for the personalized specialty plates issued under this section.
- 3. A vehicle owner who was previously issued a plate with the National Wild Turkey Federation's emblem authorized by this section, but who does not provide an

 emblem-use authorization statement at a subsequent time of registration, shall be issued a new plate which does not bear the National Wild Turkey Federation's emblem, as otherwise provided by law. The director of revenue shall make necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of this section, and shall design all necessary forms required by this section.

4. Prior to the issuance of a National Wild Turkey Federation specialty plate authorized under this section, the department of revenue must be in receipt of an application, as prescribed by the director, which shall be accompanied by a list of at least two hundred potential applicants who plan to purchase the specialty plate, the proposed art design for the specialty license plate, and an application fee, not to exceed five thousand dollars, to defray the department's cost for issuing, developing, and programming the implementation of the specialty plate. Once the plate design is approved, the director of revenue shall not authorize the manufacture of the material to produce such personalized specialty license plates with the individual seal, logo, or emblem until such time as the director has received two hundred applications, the fifteen dollar specialty plate fee per application, and emblem-use statements, if applicable, and other required documents or fees for such plates.

301.4016. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any member of the Missouri stream team program, after an annual payment of an emblem-use fee to the Missouri stream team watershed coalition, may receive personalized specialty license plates for any vehicle the member owns, either solely or jointly, other than an apportioned motor vehicle or a commercial motor vehicle licensed in excess of eighteen thousand pounds gross weight. The Missouri stream team program hereby authorizes the use of its official emblem to be affixed on multi-year personalized specialty license plates as provided in this section. Any contribution to the Missouri stream team watershed coalition derived from this section, except reasonable administrative costs, shall be used solely for the purposes of the Missouri stream team watershed coalition. Any member of the Missouri stream team program may annually apply for the use of the emblem.

2. Upon annual application and payment of a fifteen dollar emblem-use contribution to the Missouri stream team watershed coalition, the Missouri stream team watershed coalition shall issue to the vehicle owner, without further charge, an emblem-use authorization statement, which shall be presented by the vehicle owner to the director of revenue at the time of registration. Upon presentation of the annual emblem-use authorization statement and payment of a fifteen-dollar-fee in addition to the regular registration fees, and presentation of any documents which may be required by law, the

- director of revenue shall issue to the vehicle owner a personalized specialty license plate which shall bear the emblem of the Missouri stream team program. Such license plates shall be made with fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design, shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive, and prescribed by section 301.130. In addition, upon each set of license plates shall be inscribed, in lieu of the words "SHOW-ME STATE", the words "MISSOURI STREAM TEAM". Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301.144, no additional fee shall be charged for the personalized specialty plates issued under this section.
 - 3. A vehicle owner who was previously issued a plate with the Missouri stream team program emblem authorized by this section, but who does not provide an emblem-use authorization statement at a subsequent time of registration, shall be issued a new plate which does not bear the Missouri stream team program emblem, as otherwise provided by law. The director of revenue shall make necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of this section, and shall design all necessary forms required by this section.
 - 4. Prior to the issuance of a Missouri stream team watershed coalition specialty plate authorized under this section, the department of revenue must be in receipt of an application, as prescribed by the director, which shall be accompanied by a list of at least two hundred potential applicants who plan to purchase the specialty plate, the proposed art design for the specialty license plate, and an application fee, not to exceed five thousand dollars, to defray the department's cost for issuing, developing, and programming the implementation of the specialty plate. Once the plate design is approved, the director of revenue shall not authorize the manufacture of the material to produce such personalized specialty license plates with the individual seal, logo, or emblem until such time as the director has received two hundred applications, the fifteen dollar specialty plate fee per application, and emblem-use statements, if applicable, and other required documents or fees for such plates.

301.4018. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person, after an annual donation may receive an emblem-use authorization statement from the Missouri State Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Training Center division of the Missouri police chiefs charitable foundation and may receive personalized specialty license plates for any vehicle the person owns, either solely or jointly, other than an apportioned motor vehicle or a commercial motor vehicle licensed in excess of eighteen thousand pounds gross weight. The Missouri State D.A.R.E. Training Center division of the Missouri police chiefs charitable foundation hereby authorizes the use of its official emblem to be affixed on multiyear personalized specialty license plates as provided in this

- section. Any contribution to the Missouri State D.A.R.E. Training Center division of the Missouri police chiefs charitable foundation derived from this section, except reasonable administrative costs, shall be used solely for the purposes of the Missouri State D.A.R.E. Training Center. Any person may annually apply for the use of the emblem upon
- 13 Training Center. Any person may annually apply for the use of the emblem upon donation.
 - 2. Upon annual application and payment of an emblem-use contribution to the Missouri State D.A.R.E. Training Center shall issue to the vehicle owner, without further charge, an emblem-use authorization statement, which shall be presented by the vehicle owner to the director of revenue at the time of registration. Upon presentation of the annual emblem-use authorization statement and payment of a fifteen dollar fee in addition to the regular registration fees, and presentation of any documents which may be required by law, the director of revenue shall issue to the vehicle owner a personalized specialty license plate which shall bear the emblem of the Missouri State D.A.R.E. Training Center. Such license plates shall be made with fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design, shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive, and prescribed by section 301.130. In addition, upon each set of license plates shall be inscribed, in lieu of the words "SHOW-ME STATE", the words "D.A.R.E.". Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301.144, no additional fee shall be charged for the personalized specialty plates issued under this section.
 - 3. A vehicle owner who was previously issued a plate with the Missouri State D.A.R.E. Training Center emblem authorized by this section, but who does not provide an emblem-use authorization statement at a subsequent time of registration, shall be issued a new plate which does not bear the Missouri State D.A.R.E. Training Center emblem, as otherwise provided by law. The director of revenue shall make necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of this section, and shall design all necessary forms required by this section.
 - 4. Prior to the issuance of a Missouri State D.A.R.E. Training Center specialty plate authorized under this section, the department of revenue must be in receipt of an application, as prescribed by the director, which shall be accompanied by a list of at least two hundred potential applicants who plan to purchase the specialty plate, the proposed art design for the specialty license plate, and an application fee, not to exceed five thousand dollars, to defray the department's cost for issuing, developing, and programming the implementation of the specialty plate. Once the plate design is approved, the director of revenue shall not authorize the manufacture of the material to produce such personalized

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specialty license plates with the individual seal, logo, or emblem until such time as the director has received two hundred applications, the fifteen dollar specialty plate fee per application, and emblem-use statements, if applicable, and other required documents or fees for such plates.

301.4020. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any member of the United States Submarine Veterans Incorporation, after an annual payment of an emblem-use fee to the United States Submarine Veterans Incorporation, may receive personalized specialty 3 license plates for any vehicle the member owns, either solely or jointly, other than an apportioned motor vehicle or a commercial motor vehicle licensed in excess of eighteen thousand pounds gross weight. The United States Submarine Veterans Incorporation hereby authorizes the use of its official emblem to be affixed on multiyear personalized specialty license plates as provided in this section. Any contribution to the United States Submarine Veterans Incorporation derived from this section, except reasonable 10 administrative costs, shall be used solely for the purposes of the United States Submarine 11 **Veterans Incorporation.** Any member of the United States Submarine Veterans 12 Incorporation may annually apply for the use of the emblem.

- Upon annual application and payment of a fifteen dollar emblem-use contribution to the United States Submarine Veterans Incorporation, the United States Submarine Veterans Incorporation shall issue to the vehicle owner, without further charge, an emblem-use authorization statement, which shall be presented by the vehicle owner to the director of revenue at the time of registration. Upon presentation of the annual emblem-use authorization statement and payment of a fifteen dollar fee in addition to the regular registration fees, and presentation of any documents which may be required by law, the director of revenue shall issue to the vehicle owner a personalized specialty license plate which shall bear the emblem of the United States Submarine Veterans Incorporation. Such license plates shall be made with fully reflective material with a common color scheme and design, shall be clearly visible at night, and shall be aesthetically attractive, and prescribed by section 301.130. In addition, upon each set of license plates shall be inscribed, in lieu of the words "SHOW-ME STATE", the words "UNITED STATES SUBMARINE VETERAN". Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301.144, no additional fee shall be charged for the personalized specialty plates issued under this section.
- 3. A vehicle owner who was previously issued a plate with the United States Submarine Veterans Incorporation's emblem authorized by this section, but who does not provide an emblem-use authorization statement at a subsequent time of registration, shall

be issued a new plate which does not bear the United States Submarine Veterans Incorporation's emblem, as otherwise provided by law. The director of revenue shall make necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of this section, and shall design all necessary forms required by this section.

4. Prior to the issuance of a United States Submarine Veterans Incorporation specialty plate authorized under this section, the department of revenue must be in receipt of an application, as prescribed by the director, which shall be accompanied by a list of at least two hundred potential applicants who plan to purchase the specialty plate, the proposed art design for the specialty license plate, and an application fee, not to exceed five thousand dollars, to defray the department's cost for issuing, developing, and programming the implementation of the specialty plate. Once the plate design is approved, the director of revenue shall not authorize the manufacture of the material to produce such personalized specialty license plates with the individual seal, logo, or emblem until such time as the director has received two hundred applications, the fifteen dollar specialty plate fee per application, and emblem-use statements, if applicable, and other required documents or fees for such plates.

302.289. 1. Any person or towing company directed by law enforcement to remove or tow abandoned property from public property under section 304.155, RSMo, may, within thirty days, but not more than forty-five days after the removal of such property, file an affidavit with the department of revenue attesting that such person or towing company has removed abandoned property pursuant to section 304.155, RSMo, and has incurred costs associated with the removal of the abandoned property. In addition to filing an affidavit, the person or towing company shall submit an application, in a format prescribed by the director of the department of revenue, which shall include the following information:

- (1) The name and address of the person or tow company that removed the abandoned property pursuant to section 304.155, RSMo;
- 12 (2) The date the person or tow company performed a law enforcement authorized tow of abandoned property under section 304.155, RSMo;
 - (3) An itemized accounting of the reasonable towing and storage charges associated with removing the abandoned property; and
 - (4) Any other relevant information the director of the department of revenue may prescribe by rule.
- 2. The application shall also be accompanied by a copy of the crime inquiry and inspection report required to be retained by subsection 7 of section 304.155, RSMo. The

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applicant shall also attest that the towing company has complied with all procedural requirements outlined in sections 304.155 to 304.158, RSMo.

- 3. Within five business days of receiving the application submitted under subsection 1 of this section, the director of the department of revenue, or the director's designee, shall send notice to the registered owner of the abandoned motor vehicle, as revealed by the department's records, that a claim for reasonable towing and storage charges has been filed with the department. The notice shall further state that if the registered owner of the abandoned motor vehicle does not provide satisfactory proof to the department that such charges have been satisfied within thirty days of receiving the notice, the department shall suspend the owner's driver's license or driving privileges and any motor vehicle registrations registered in the owner's name. The notice of suspension shall be mailed to the registered owner at the last known address shown on the department's records. The notice of suspension is deemed received three days after mailing. The notice of suspension shall clearly specify the reason and statutory grounds for the suspension and the effective date of the suspension, the right of the person to request a hearing, the procedure for requesting a hearing, and the date by which that request for a hearing must be made. If the request for a hearing is received by the department prior to the effective date of the suspension, the effective date of the suspension will be stayed until a final order is issued following the hearing, and for these services, the department shall charge a fee not to exceed ten dollars.
- 4. The suspension shall become effective thirty days after the registered owner of the abandoned motor vehicle is deemed to have received the notice as provided in subsection 3 of this section. The period of the suspension shall continue until the registered owner of the abandoned motor vehicle submits proof that he or she has satisfied all reasonable towing and storage charges associated with the abandonment of such property.
- 5. The director shall promulgate rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, RSMo, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028, RSMo. This section and chapter 536, RSMo, are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2009, shall be invalid and void.

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6. As used in this section, "reasonable storage charges" shall not exceed the charges for motor vehicles which have been towed with the consent of the owner on a negotiated basis, except that charges for storage shall not begin until after the third day of storage and the storage charges shall not exceed twenty-five dollars per day. For any application submitted pursuant to this section, reasonable storage charges shall not exceed ninety days.

302.341. 1. If a Missouri resident charged with a moving traffic violation of this state or any county or municipality of this state fails to dispose of the charges of which he is accused through authorized prepayment of fine and court costs and fails to appear on the return date or at any subsequent date to which the case has been continued, or without good cause fails to pay any fine or court costs assessed against him for any such violation within the period of time specified or in such installments as approved by the court or as otherwise provided by law, any court having jurisdiction over the charges shall within ten days of the failure to comply inform the defendant by ordinary mail at the last address shown on the court records that the court will order the director of revenue to suspend the defendant's driving privileges if the charges are not disposed of and fully paid within thirty days from the date of mailing. Thereafter, if the defendant fails to timely act to dispose of the charges and fully pay any applicable fines and court costs, the court shall notify the director of revenue of such failure and of the pending charges against the defendant. Upon receipt of this notification, the director shall suspend the license of the driver, effective immediately, and provide notice of the suspension to the driver at the last address for the driver shown on the records of the department of revenue. Such suspension shall remain in effect until the court with the subject pending charge requests setting aside the noncompliance suspension pending final disposition, or satisfactory evidence of disposition of pending charges and payment of fine and court costs, if applicable, is furnished to the director by the individual. Upon proof of disposition of charges and payment of fine and court costs, if applicable, and payment of the reinstatement fee as set forth in section 302.304, the director shall return the license and remove the suspension from the individual's driving record. The filing of financial responsibility with the bureau of safety responsibility, department of revenue, shall not be required as a condition of reinstatement of a driver's license suspended solely under the provisions of this section.

2. If any city, town or village receives more than forty-five percent of its total annual revenue from fines for traffic violations occurring on state highways, all revenues from such violations in excess of forty-five percent of the total annual revenue of the city, town or village shall be sent to the director of the department of revenue and shall be distributed annually to the schools of the county in the same manner that proceeds of all penalties, forfeitures and fines collected for any breach of the penal laws of the state are distributed. For the purpose of this

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section the words "state highways" shall mean any state or federal highway, including any such highway continuing through the boundaries of a city, town or village with a designated street name other than the state highway number.

- 3. Notwithstanding subsection 2 of this section to the contrary, if any city of the fourth classification with fewer than one thousand inhabitants, which also has an interstate highway traversing through its municipal boundaries, receives more than thirty-five percent of its total annual revenue from fines for traffic violations occurring on state highways, all revenues from such traffic violations in excess of thirty-five percent of the total annual revenue of such city shall be sent to the director of the department of revenue and shall be distributed annually to the schools of the county in the same manner that proceeds of all penalties, forfeitures, and fines collected for any breach of the penal laws of the state are distributed. As used in this subsection, the term "interstate highway" means a highway that is part of the interstate system as defined in section 226.660, RSMo.
- 302.545. 1. Any person who is less than twenty-one years of age and whose driving privilege has been suspended or revoked, for a first determination under sections 302.500 to 302.540, that such person was driving with two-hundredths of one percent of blood alcohol content, shall have all official records and all recordations maintained by the department of revenue of such suspension or revocation expunged two years after the date of such suspension or revocation, or when such person attains the age of twenty-one, whichever date first occurs. Such expungement shall be performed by the department of revenue without need of a court order. No records shall be expunged if the person was found guilty or pled guilty to operating a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in section 302.700, or if the person was holding a commercial driver's license at the time of the offense, with a blood alcohol content of at least four-hundredths of one percent.
 - 2. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person whose license is suspended or revoked for a second or subsequent time pursuant to subsection 1 of this section or who is convicted of any alcohol-related driving offense before the age of twenty-one including, but not limited to:
 - (1) Driving while intoxicated pursuant to section 577.010, RSMo; or
- 17 (2) Driving with excessive blood alcohol content pursuant to section 577.012, RSMo. 302.700. 1. Sections 302.700 to 302.780 may be cited as the "Uniform Commercial 2 Driver's License Act".
- 3 2. When used in sections 302.700 to 302.780, the following words and phrases mean:
- 4 (1) "Alcohol", any substance containing any form of alcohol, including, but not limited 5 to, ethanol, methanol, propanol and isopropanol;

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- 6 (2) "Alcohol concentration", the number of grams of alcohol per one hundred milliliters 7 of blood or the number of grams of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of breath or the number 8 of grams of alcohol per sixty-seven milliliters of urine;
- 9 (3) "Commercial driver's instruction permit", a permit issued pursuant to section 10 302.720;
- 11 (4) "Commercial driver's license", a license issued by this state to an individual which 12 authorizes the individual to operate a commercial motor vehicle;
 - (5) "Commercial driver's license information system", the information system established pursuant to the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 (Title XII of Pub. Law 99-570) to serve as a clearinghouse for locating information related to the licensing and identification of commercial motor vehicle drivers;
- 17 (6) "Commercial motor vehicle", a motor vehicle designed or used to transport 18 passengers or property:
 - (a) If the vehicle has a gross combination weight rating of twenty-six thousand one or more pounds inclusive of a towed unit which has a gross vehicle weight rating of ten thousand one pounds or more;
 - (b) If the vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand one or more pounds or such lesser rating as determined by federal regulation;
 - (c) If the vehicle is designed to transport sixteen or more passengers, including the driver; or
 - (d) If the vehicle is transporting hazardous materials and is required to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (46 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.);
 - (7) "Controlled substance", any substance so classified under Section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)), and includes all substances listed in schedules I through V of 21 CFR part 1308, as they may be revised from time to time;
 - (8) "Conviction", an unvacated adjudication of guilt, including pleas of guilt and nolo contendre, or a determination that a person has violated or failed to comply with the law in a court of original jurisdiction or an authorized administrative proceeding, an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure the person's appearance in court, the payment of a fine or court cost, or violation of a condition of release without bail, regardless of whether the penalty is rebated, suspended or prorated, including an offense for failure to appear or pay;
 - (9) "Director", the director of revenue or his authorized representative;
- 38 (10) "Disqualification", any of the following three actions:
- 39 (a) The suspension, revocation, or cancellation of a commercial driver's license;

- 40 (b) Any withdrawal of a person's privileges to drive a commercial motor vehicle by a 41 state as the result of a violation of federal, state, county, municipal, or local law relating to motor 42 vehicle traffic control or violations committed through the operation of motor vehicles, other 43 than parking, vehicle weight, or vehicle defect violations;
 - (c) A determination by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration that a person is not qualified to operate a commercial motor vehicle under 49 CFR Part 383.52 or Part 391;
 - (11) "Drive", to drive, operate or be in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle;
 - (12) "Driver", any person who drives, operates, or is in physical control of a motor vehicle, or who is required to hold a commercial driver's license;
 - (13) "Driving under the influence of alcohol", the commission of any one or more of the following acts:
 - (a) Driving a commercial motor vehicle with the alcohol concentration of four one-hundredths of a percent or more as prescribed by the secretary or such other alcohol concentration as may be later determined by the secretary by regulation;
 - (b) Driving a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle while intoxicated in violation of any federal or state law, or in violation of a county or municipal ordinance;
 - (c) Driving a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle with excessive blood alcohol content in violation of any federal or state law, or in violation of a county or municipal ordinance;
 - (d) Refusing to submit to a chemical test in violation of section 577.041, RSMo, section 302.750, any federal or state law, or a county or municipal ordinance; or
 - (e) Having any state, county or municipal alcohol-related enforcement contact, as defined in subsection 3 of section 302.525; provided that any suspension or revocation pursuant to section 302.505, committed in a noncommercial motor vehicle by an individual twenty-one years of age or older shall have been committed by the person with an alcohol concentration of at least eight-hundredths of one percent or more, or in the case of an individual who is less than twenty-one years of age, shall have been committed by the person with an alcohol concentration of at least two-hundredths of one percent or more, and if committed in a commercial motor vehicle, a concentration of four-hundredths of one percent or more;
 - (14) "Driving under the influence of a controlled substance", the commission of any one or more of the following acts in a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle:
 - (a) Driving a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle while under the influence of any substance so classified under Section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)), including any substance listed in schedules I through V of 21 CFR Part 1308, as they may be revised from time to time;

- 75 (b) Driving a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle while in a drugged condition 76 in violation of any federal or state law or in violation of a county or municipal ordinance; or
- 77 (c) Refusing to submit to a chemical test in violation of section 577.041, RSMo, section 302.750, any federal or state law, or a county or municipal ordinance;
 - (15) "Employer", any person, including the United States, a state, or a political subdivision of a state, who owns or leases a commercial motor vehicle or assigns a driver to operate such a vehicle;
 - (16) "Farm vehicle", a commercial motor vehicle controlled and operated by a farmer used exclusively for the transportation of agricultural products, farm machinery, farm supplies, or a combination of these, within one hundred fifty miles of the farm, other than one which requires placarding for hazardous materials as defined in this section, or used in the operation of a common or contract motor carrier, except that a farm vehicle shall not be a commercial motor vehicle when the total combined gross weight rating does not exceed twenty-six thousand one pounds when transporting fertilizers as defined in subdivision (21) of this subsection;
 - (17) "Fatality", the death of a person as a result of a motor vehicle accident;
 - (18) "Felony", any offense under state or federal law that is punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;
 - (19) "Gross combination weight rating" or "GCWR", the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a combination (articulated) vehicle. In the absence of a value specified by the manufacturer, GCWR will be determined by adding the GVWR of the power unit and the total weight of the towed unit and any load thereon;
 - (20) "Gross vehicle weight rating" or "GVWR", the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a single vehicle;
 - (21) "Hazardous materials", [hazardous materials as specified in Section 103 of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).] any material that has been designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103 and is required to be placarded under subpart F of CFR part 172 or any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 CFR part 73. Fertilizers, including but not limited to ammonium nitrate, phosphate, nitrogen, anhydrous ammonia, lime, potash, motor fuel or special fuel, shall not be considered hazardous materials when transported by a farm vehicle provided all other provisions of this definition are followed;
 - (22) "Imminent hazard", the existence of a condition that presents a substantial likelihood that death, serious illness, severe personal injury, or a substantial endangerment to health, property, or the environment may occur before the reasonably foreseeable completion

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- 109 date of a formal proceeding begins to lessen the risk of that death, illness, injury, or 110 endangerment;
- 111 (23) "Issuance", the initial licensure, license transfers, license renewals, and license 112 upgrades;
 - (24) "Motor vehicle", any self-propelled vehicle not operated exclusively upon tracks;
- 114 (25) "Noncommercial motor vehicle", a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles 115 not defined by the term "commercial motor vehicle" in this section;
 - (26) "Out of service", a temporary prohibition against the operation of a commercial motor vehicle by a particular driver, or the operation of a particular commercial motor vehicle, or the operation of a particular motor carrier;
- 119 (27) "Out-of-service order", a declaration by the Federal Highway Administration, or any 120 authorized enforcement officer of a federal, state, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Canadian, 121 Mexican or any local jurisdiction, that a driver, or a commercial motor vehicle, or a motor carrier 122 operation, is out of service;
 - (28) "School bus", a commercial motor vehicle used to transport preprimary, primary, or secondary school students from home to school, from school to home, or to and from school-sponsored events. School bus does not include a bus used as a common carrier as defined by the Secretary;
 - (29) "Secretary", the Secretary of Transportation of the United States;
 - (30) "Serious traffic violation", driving a commercial motor vehicle in such a manner that the driver receives a conviction for the following offenses or driving a noncommercial motor vehicle when the driver receives a conviction for the following offenses and the conviction results in the suspension or revocation of the driver's license or noncommercial motor vehicle driving privilege:
 - (a) Excessive speeding, as defined by the Secretary by regulation;
 - (b) Careless, reckless or imprudent driving which includes, but shall not be limited to, any violation of section 304.016, RSMo, any violation of section 304.010, RSMo, or any other violation of federal or state law, or any county or municipal ordinance while driving a commercial motor vehicle in a willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property, or improper or erratic traffic lane changes, or following the vehicle ahead too closely, but shall not include careless and imprudent driving by excessive speed;
- 140 (c) A violation of any federal or state law or county or municipal ordinance regulating 141 the operation of motor vehicles arising out of an accident or collision which resulted in death to 142 any person, other than a parking violation;

- 143 (d) Driving a commercial motor vehicle without obtaining a commercial driver's license 144 in violation of any federal or state or county or municipal ordinance;
 - (e) Driving a commercial motor vehicle without a commercial driver's license in the driver's possession in violation of any federal or state or county or municipal ordinance. Any individual who provides proof to the court which has jurisdiction over the issued citation that the individual held a valid commercial driver's license on the date that the citation was issued shall not be guilty of this offense;
 - (f) Driving a commercial motor vehicle without the proper commercial driver's license class or endorsement for the specific vehicle group being operated or for the passengers or type of cargo being transported in violation of any federal or state law or county or municipal ordinance; or
 - (g) Any other violation of a federal or state law or county or municipal ordinance regulating the operation of motor vehicles, other than a parking violation, as prescribed by the secretary by regulation;
 - (31) "State", a state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Mexico, and any province of Canada;
 - (32) "United States", the fifty states and the District of Columbia.
 - 302.735. 1. An application shall not be taken from a nonresident after September 30, 2005. The application for a commercial driver's license shall include, but not be limited to, the applicant's legal name, mailing and residence address, if different, a physical description of the person, including sex, height, weight and eye color, the person's Social Security number, date of birth and any other information deemed appropriate by the director. The application shall also require, beginning September 30, 2005, the applicant to provide the names of all states where the applicant has been previously licensed to drive any type of motor vehicle during the preceding ten years.
 - 2. A commercial driver's license shall expire on the applicant's birthday in the sixth year after issuance, unless the license must be issued for a shorter period due to other requirements of law or for transition or staggering of work as determined by the director, and must be renewed on or before the date of expiration. When a person changes such person's name an application for a duplicate license shall be made to the director of revenue. When a person changes such person's mailing address or residence the applicant shall notify the director of revenue of said change, however, no application for a duplicate license is required. A commercial license issued pursuant to this section to an applicant less than twenty-one years of age and seventy years of age and older shall expire on the applicant's birthday in the third year after issuance, unless the license must be issued for a shorter period as determined by the director.

- 3. A commercial driver's license containing a hazardous materials endorsement issued to an applicant who is between the age of twenty-one and sixty-nine shall not be issued for a period exceeding five years from the approval date of the security threat assessment as determined by the Transportation Security Administration.
 - 4. The director shall issue an annual commercial driver's license containing a school bus endorsement to an applicant who is seventy years of age or older. The fee for such license shall be seven dollars and fifty cents.
 - 5. A commercial driver's license containing a hazardous materials endorsement issued to an applicant who is seventy years of age or older shall not be issued for a period exceeding three years. The director shall not require such drivers to obtain a security threat assessment more frequently than such assessment is required by the Transportation Security Administration under the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT ACT) of 2001.
 - (1) The state shall immediately revoke a hazardous materials endorsement upon receipt of an initial determination of threat assessment and immediate revocation from the Transportation Security Administration as defined by 49 CFR 1572.13(a).
 - (2) The state shall revoke or deny a hazardous materials endorsement within fifteen days of receipt of a final determination of threat assessment from the Transportation Security Administration as required by CFR 1572.13(a).
 - 6. The fee for a commercial driver's license or renewal commercial driver's license issued for a period greater than three years shall be forty dollars.
 - 7. The fee for a commercial driver's license or renewal commercial driver's license issued for a period of three years or less shall be twenty dollars.
 - 8. The fee for a duplicate commercial driver's license shall be twenty dollars.
- 9. In order for the director to properly transition driver's license requirements under the
 Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 and the Uniting and Strengthening America by
 Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT
 ACT) of 2001, the director is authorized to stagger expiration dates and make adjustments for
 any fees, including driver examination fees that are incurred by the driver as a result of the initial
 issuance of a transitional license required to comply with such acts.
 - 10. Within thirty days after moving to this state, the holder of a commercial driver's license shall apply for a commercial driver's license in this state. The applicant shall meet all other requirements of sections 302.700 to 302.780, except that the director may waive the driving test for a commercial driver's license as required in section 302.720 if the applicant for a

commercial driver's license has a valid commercial driver's license from a state which has requirements for issuance of such license comparable to those in this state.

- 11. Any person who falsifies any information in an application or test for a commercial driver's license shall not be licensed to operate a commercial motor vehicle, or the person's commercial driver's license shall be canceled, for a period of one year after the director discovers such falsification.
- 12. Beginning July 1, 2005, the director shall not issue a commercial driver's license under this section unless the director verifies that the applicant is lawfully present in the United States before accepting the application. If lawful presence is granted for a temporary period, no commercial driver's license shall be issued. The director may, by rule or regulation, establish procedures to verify the lawful presence of the applicant and establish the duration of any commercial driver's license issued under this section. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated pursuant to the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo.
- 13. (1) Effective December 19, 2005, notwithstanding any provisions of subsections 1 and 5 of this section to the contrary, the director may issue a nonresident commercial driver's license to a resident of a foreign jurisdiction if the United States Secretary of Transportation has determined that the commercial motor vehicle testing and licensing standards in the foreign jurisdiction do not meet the testing standards established in 49 C.F.R. Part 383.
- (2) Any applicant for a nonresident commercial driver's license must present evidence satisfactory to the director that the applicant currently has employment with an employer in this state. The nonresident applicant must meet the same testing, driver record requirements, conditions, and is subject to the same disqualification and conviction reporting requirements applicable to resident commercial drivers.
- (3) The nonresident commercial driver's license will expire on the same date that the documents establishing lawful presence for employment expire. The word "nonresident" shall appear on the face of the nonresident commercial driver's license. Any applicant for a Missouri nonresident commercial driver's license must first surrender any nonresident commercial driver's license issued by another state.
- (4) The nonresident commercial driver's license applicant must pay the same fees as required for the issuance of a resident commercial driver's license.
- 14. Foreign jurisdiction for purposes of issuing a nonresident commercial driver's license under this section shall not include any of the fifty states of the United States or Canada or Mexico.

- 302.755. 1. A person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for a period of not less than one year if convicted of a first violation of:
 - (1) Driving a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, or of an alcohol-related enforcement contact as defined in subsection 3 of section 302.525;
 - (2) Driving a commercial motor vehicle which causes a fatality through the negligent operation of the commercial motor vehicle, including but not limited to the crimes of vehicular manslaughter, homicide by motor vehicle, and negligent homicide;
 - (3) Driving a commercial motor vehicle while revoked pursuant to section 302.727;
 - (4) Leaving the scene of an accident involving a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle operated by the person;
 - (5) Using a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle in the commission of any felony, as defined in section 302.700, except a felony as provided in subsection 4 of this section.
 - 2. If any of the violations described in subsection 1 of this section occur while transporting a hazardous material the person is disqualified for a period of not less than three years.
 - 3. Any person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for life if convicted of two or more violations of any of the offenses specified in subsection 1 of this section, or any combination of those offenses, arising from two or more separate incidents. The director may issue rules and regulations, in accordance with guidelines established by the secretary, under which a disqualification for life under this section may be reduced to a period of not less than ten years.
 - 4. Any person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for life who uses a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle in the commission of any felony involving the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance, or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance.
 - 5. Any person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of not less than sixty days if convicted of two serious traffic violations or one hundred twenty days if convicted of three serious traffic violations, arising from separate incidents occurring within a three-year period.
 - 6. Any person found to be operating a commercial motor vehicle while having any measurable alcohol concentration shall immediately be issued a continuous twenty-four-hour out-of-service order by a law enforcement officer in this state.
- 7. Any person who is convicted of operating a commercial motor vehicle beginning at the time of issuance of the out-of-service order until its expiration is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

- 8. Any person convicted for the first time of driving while out of service shall be disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle [for a period of ninety days] in the manner prescribed in 49 CFR Part 383, or as amended by the Secretary.
- 9. Any person convicted of driving while out of service on a second occasion during any ten-year period, involving separate incidents, shall be disqualified [for a period of one year] in the manner prescribed in 49 CFR Part 383, or as amended by the Secretary.
- 10. Any person convicted of driving while out of service on a third or subsequent occasion during any ten-year period, involving separate incidents, shall be disqualified for a period of three years.
- 11. Any person convicted of a first violation of an out-of-service order while transporting hazardous materials or while operating a motor vehicle designed to transport sixteen or more passengers, including the driver, is disqualified for a period of one hundred eighty days.
- 12. Any person convicted of any subsequent violation of an out-of-service order in a separate incident within ten years after a previous violation, while transporting hazardous materials or while operating a motor vehicle designed to transport fifteen passengers, including the driver, is disqualified for a period of three years.
- 13. Any person convicted of any other offense as specified by regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Transportation shall be disqualified in accordance with such regulations.
- 14. After suspending, revoking, canceling or disqualifying a driver, the director shall update records to reflect such action and notify a nonresident's licensing authority and the commercial driver's license information system within ten days in the manner prescribed in 49 CFR Part 384, or as amended by the Secretary.
- 15. Any person disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to subsection 1, 2, 3 or 4 of this section shall have such commercial driver's license canceled, and upon conclusion of the period of disqualification shall take the written and driving tests and meet all other requirements of sections 302.700 to 302.780. Such disqualification and cancellation shall not be withdrawn by the director until such person reapplies for a commercial driver's license in this or any other state after meeting all requirements of sections 302.700 to 302.780.
- 16. The director shall disqualify a driver upon receipt of notification that the Secretary has determined a driver to be an imminent hazard pursuant to 49 CFR, Part 383.52. Due process of a disqualification determined by the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be held in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary. The period of disqualification determined by the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be served concurrently to any other period of disqualification which may be imposed by the director pursuant to this section. Both disqualifications shall appear on the driving record of the driver.

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71 17. The director shall disqualify a commercial license holder or operator of a commercial vehicle from operation of any commercial motor vehicle upon receipt of a conviction for an offense of failure to appear or pay, and such disqualification shall remain in effect until the director receives notice that the person has complied with the requirement to appear or pay.

302.775. The provisions of sections 302.700 to 302.780 shall not apply to:

- (1) Any person driving a farm vehicle as defined in section 302.700 which is:
- 3 (a) Controlled and operated by a farmer, including operation by employees or 4 family members;
 - (b) Used to transport agricultural products, farm machinery, farm supplies, or both, to or from a farm;
 - (c) Not used in the operations of a common or contract motor carrier; and
- 8 (d) Used within two hundred forty-one kilometers or one hundred fifty miles of the 9 farmer's farm;
 - (2) Any active duty military personnel, members of the reserves and national guard on active duty, including personnel on full-time national guard duty, personnel on part-time training and national guard military technicians, while driving [military] vehicles for military purposes;
 - (3) Any person who drives emergency or fire equipment necessary to the preservation of life or property or the execution of emergency governmental functions under emergency conditions;
 - (4) Any person qualified to operate the equipment under subdivision (3) of this section when operating such equipment in other functions such as parades, special events, repair, service or other authorized movements;
- 19 (5) Any person driving or pulling a recreational vehicle, as defined in sections 301.010 and 700.010, RSMo, for personal use; and
 - (6) Any other class of persons exempted by rule or regulation of the director, which rule or regulation is in compliance with the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 and any amendments or regulations drafted to that act.
- 303.024. 1. Each insurer issuing motor vehicle liability policies in this state, or an agent of the insurer, shall furnish an insurance identification card to the named insured for each motor vehicle insured by a motor vehicle liability policy that complies with the requirements of sections 303.010 to 303.050, 303.060, 303.140, 303.220, 303.290, 303.330 and 303.370.
- 5 2. The insurance identification card shall include all of the following information:
 - (1) The name and address of the insurer;
- 7 (2) The name of the named insured;

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- 8 (3) The policy number;
- 9 (4) The effective dates of the policy, including month, day and year;
- 10 (5) A description of the insured motor vehicle, including year and make or at least five 11 digits of the vehicle identification number or the word "Fleet" if the insurance policy covers five 12 or more motor vehicles; and
- (6) The statement "THIS CARD MUST BE CARRIED IN THE INSURED MOTOR
 VEHICLE FOR PRODUCTION UPON DEMAND" prominently displayed on the card.
 - 3. A new insurance identification card shall be issued when the insured motor vehicle is changed, when an additional motor vehicle is insured, and when a new policy number is assigned. A replacement insurance identification card shall be issued at the request of the insured in the event of loss of the original insurance identification card.
 - 4. The director shall furnish each self-insurer, as provided for in section 303.220, an insurance identification card for each motor vehicle so insured. The insurance identification card shall include all of the following information:
 - (1) Name of the self-insurer;
 - (2) The word "self-insured"; and
- 24 (3) The statement "THIS CARD MUST BE CARRIED IN THE SELF-INSURED MOTOR VEHICLE FOR PRODUCTION UPON DEMAND" prominently displayed on the card.
 - 5. An insurance identification card shall be carried in the insured motor vehicle at all times. The operator of an insured motor vehicle shall exhibit the insurance identification card on the demand of any peace officer, commercial vehicle enforcement officer or commercial vehicle inspector who lawfully stops such operator or investigates an accident while that officer or inspector is engaged in the performance of the officer's or inspector's duties. If the operator fails to exhibit an insurance identification card, the officer or inspector shall issue a citation to the operator for a violation of section 303.025. A motor vehicle liability insurance policy, a motor vehicle liability insurance binder, or receipt which contains the policy information required in subsection 2 of this section, shall be satisfactory evidence of insurance in lieu of an insurance identification card.
 - 6. Any person who knowingly or intentionally produces, manufactures, sells, or otherwise distributes a fraudulent document intended to serve as an insurance identification card is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. Any person who knowingly or intentionally possesses a fraudulent document intended to serve as an insurance identification card is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

- 304.155. 1. Any law enforcement officer within the officer's jurisdiction, or an officer of a government agency where that agency's real property is concerned, may authorize a towing company to remove to a place of safety:
 - (1) Any abandoned property on the right-of-way of:
 - (a) Any interstate highway or freeway in an urbanized area, left unattended for ten hours, or immediately if a law enforcement officer determines that the abandoned property is a serious hazard to other motorists, provided that commercial motor vehicles not hauling materials designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103(a) may only be removed under this subdivision to a place of safety until the owner or owner's representative has had a reasonable opportunity to contact a towing company of choice;
 - (b) Any interstate highway or freeway outside of an urbanized area, left unattended for [forty-eight] **twelve** hours, or after four hours if a law enforcement officer determines that the abandoned property is a serious hazard to other motorists, provided that commercial motor vehicles not hauling materials designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103(a) may only be removed under this subdivision to a place of safety until the owner or owner's representative has had a reasonable opportunity to contact a towing company of choice;
 - (c) Any state highway other than an interstate highway or freeway in an urbanized area, left unattended for more than ten hours; or
 - (d) Any state highway other than an interstate highway or freeway outside of an urbanized area, left unattended for more than [forty-eight] **twelve** hours; provided that commercial motor vehicles not hauling waste designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103(a) may only be removed under this subdivision to a place of safety until the owner or owner's representative has had a reasonable opportunity to contact a towing company of choice;
 - (2) Any unattended abandoned property illegally left standing upon any highway or bridge if the abandoned property is left in a position or under such circumstances as to obstruct the normal movement of traffic where there is no reasonable indication that the person in control of the property is arranging for its immediate control or removal;
 - (3) Any abandoned property which has been abandoned under section 577.080, RSMo;
 - (4) Any abandoned property which has been reported as stolen or taken without consent of the owner;
 - (5) Any abandoned property for which the person operating such property is arrested for an alleged offense for which the officer [is required to take] **takes** the person into custody and where such person is unable to arrange for the property's timely removal;
 - (6) Any abandoned property which due to any other state law or local ordinance is subject to towing because of the owner's outstanding traffic or parking violations;

- 36 (7) Any abandoned property left unattended in violation of a state law or local ordinance 37 where signs have been posted giving notice of the law or where the violation causes a safety 38 hazard; [or]
 - (8) Any abandoned property illegally left standing on the waters of this state as defined in section 306.010, RSMo, where the abandoned property is obstructing the normal movement of traffic, or where the abandoned property has been unattended for more than ten hours or is floating loose on the water; or
 - (9) Any abandoned property for which the person operating such property or vehicle eludes arrest for an alleged offense for which the officer would have taken the offender into custody.
 - 2. The [state transportation] department of transportation or any law enforcement officer within the officer's jurisdiction may immediately remove any abandoned, unattended, wrecked, burned or partially dismantled property, spilled cargo or other personal property from the [roadway] right of way of any interstate highway, freeway, or state highway if the abandoned property, cargo or personal property is creating a traffic hazard because of its position in relation to the interstate highway, freeway, or state highway. In the event the property creating a traffic hazard is a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in section 302.700, RSMo, the department's authority under this subsection shall be limited to authorizing a towing company to remove the commercial motor vehicle to a place of safety, except that the owner of the commercial motor vehicle or the owner's designated representative shall have a reasonable opportunity to contact a towing company of choice. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to vehicles transporting any material which has been designated as hazardous under Section 5103(a) of Title 49, U.S.C.
 - 3. Any law enforcement agency authorizing a tow pursuant to this section in which the abandoned property is moved from the immediate vicinity shall complete a crime inquiry and inspection report. Any state or federal government agency other than a law enforcement agency authorizing a tow pursuant to this section in which the abandoned property is moved away from the immediate vicinity in which it was abandoned shall report the towing to the state highway patrol or water patrol within two hours of the tow along with a crime inquiry and inspection report as required in this section. Any local government agency, other than a law enforcement agency, authorizing a tow pursuant to this section where property is towed away from the immediate vicinity shall report the tow to the local law enforcement agency within two hours along with a crime inquiry and inspection report.
 - 4. Neither the law enforcement officer, government agency official nor anyone having custody of abandoned property under his direction shall be liable for any damage to such

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abandoned property occasioned by a removal authorized by this section or by ordinance of a county or municipality licensing and regulating the sale of abandoned property by the municipality, other than damages occasioned by negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions.

- 5. The owner of abandoned property removed as provided in this section or in section 304.157 shall be responsible for payment of all reasonable charges for towing and storage of such abandoned property as provided in section 304.158.
- 6. Upon the towing of any abandoned property pursuant to this section or under authority of a law enforcement officer or local government agency pursuant to section 304.157, the law enforcement agency that authorized such towing or was properly notified by another government agency of such towing shall promptly make an inquiry with the national crime information center and any statewide Missouri law enforcement computer system to determine if the abandoned property has been reported as stolen and shall enter the information pertaining to the towed property into the statewide law enforcement computer system. If the abandoned property is not claimed within ten working days of the towing, the tower who has online access to the department of revenue's records shall make an inquiry to determine the abandoned property owner and lienholder, if any, of record. In the event that the records of the department of revenue fail to disclose the name of the owner or any lienholder of record, the tower shall comply with the requirements of subsection 3 of section 304.156. If the tower does not have online access, the law enforcement agency shall submit a crime inquiry and inspection report to the director of revenue. A towing company that does not have online access to the department's records and that is in possession of abandoned property after ten working days shall report such fact to the law enforcement agency with which the crime inquiry and inspection report was filed. The crime inquiry and inspection report shall be designed by the director of revenue and shall include the following:
- (1) The year, model, make and property identification number of the property and the owner and any lienholders, if known;
 - (2) A description of any damage to the property noted by the officer authorizing the tow;
- 99 (3) The license plate or registration number and the state of issuance, if available;
 - (4) The storage location of the towed property;
 - (5) The name, telephone number and address of the towing company;
 - (6) The date, place and reason for the towing of the abandoned property;
- 103 (7) The date of the inquiry of the national crime information center, any statewide 104 Missouri law enforcement computer system and any other similar system which has titling and

registration information to determine if the abandoned property had been stolen. This information shall be entered only by the law enforcement agency making the inquiry;

- (8) The signature and printed name of the officer authorizing the tow; [and]
- (9) The name of the towing company, the signature and printed name of the towing operator, and an indicator disclosing whether the tower has online access to the department's records; and
 - (10) Any additional information the director of revenue deems appropriate.
- 7. One copy of the crime inquiry and inspection report shall remain with the agency which authorized the tow. One copy shall be provided to and retained by the storage facility and one copy shall be retained by the towing facility in an accessible format in the business records for a period of three years from the date of the tow or removal.
- 8. The owner of such abandoned property, or the holder of a valid security interest of record, may reclaim it from the towing company upon proof of ownership or valid security interest of record and payment of all reasonable charges for the towing and storage of the abandoned property.
- 9. Any person who removes abandoned property at the direction of a law enforcement officer or an officer of a government agency where that agency's real property is concerned as provided in this section shall have a lien for all reasonable charges for the towing and storage of the abandoned property until possession of the abandoned property is voluntarily relinquished to the owner of the abandoned property or to the holder of a valid security interest of record. Any personal property within the abandoned property need not be released to the owner thereof until the reasonable or agreed charges for such recovery, transportation or safekeeping have been paid or satisfactory arrangements for payment have been made, except that any medication prescribed by a physician shall be released to the owner thereof upon request. The company holding or storing the abandoned property shall either release the personal property to the owner of the abandoned property or allow the owner to inspect the property and provide an itemized receipt for the contents. The company holding or storing the property shall be strictly liable for the condition and safe return of the personal property. Such lien shall be enforced in the manner provided under section 304.156.
- 10. Towing companies shall keep a record for three years on any abandoned property towed and not reclaimed by the owner of the abandoned property. Such record shall contain information regarding the authorization to tow, copies of all correspondence with the department of revenue concerning the abandoned property, including copies of any online records of the towing company accessed and information concerning the final disposition of the possession of the abandoned property.

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11. If a lienholder repossesses any motor vehicle, trailer, all-terrain vehicle, outboard motor or vessel without the knowledge or cooperation of the owner, then the repossessor shall notify the local law enforcement agency where the repossession occurred within two hours of the repossession and shall further provide the local law enforcement agency with any additional information the agency deems appropriate. The local law enforcement agency shall make an inquiry with the national crime information center and the Missouri statewide law enforcement computer system and shall enter the repossessed vehicle into the statewide law enforcement computer system.

12. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301.227, RSMo, any towing company who has complied with the notification provisions in section 304.156 including notice that any property remaining unredeemed after thirty days may be sold as scrap property may then dispose of such property as provided in this subsection. Such sale shall only occur if at least thirty days has passed since the date of such notification, the abandoned property remains unredeemed with no satisfactory arrangements made with the towing company for continued storage, and the owner or holder of a security agreement has not requested a hearing as provided in section 304.156. The towing company may dispose of such abandoned property by selling the property on a bill of sale as prescribed by the director of revenue to a scrap metal operator or licensed salvage dealer for destruction purposes only. The towing company shall forward a copy of the bill of sale provided by the scrap metal operator or licensed salvage dealer to the director of revenue within two weeks of the date of such sale. The towing company shall keep a record of each such vehicle sold for destruction for three years that shall be available for inspection by law enforcement and authorized department of revenue officials. The record shall contain the year, make, identification number of the property, date of sale, and name of the purchasing scrap metal operator or licensed salvage dealer and copies of all notifications issued by the towing company as required in this chapter. Scrap metal operators or licensed salvage dealers shall keep a record of the purchase of such property as provided in section 301.227, RSMo. Scrap metal operators and licensed salvage dealers may obtain a junk certificate as provided in section 301.227, RSMo, on vehicles purchased on a bill of sale pursuant to this section.

304.170. 1. No vehicle operated upon the highways of this state shall have a width, including load, in excess of one hundred two inches, except clearance lights, rearview mirrors or other accessories required by federal, state or city law or regulation. Provided however, a recreational vehicle as defined in section 700.010, RSMo, may exceed the foregoing width limits if the appurtenances on such recreational vehicle extend no further than the rearview mirrors. Such mirrors may only extend the distance necessary to provide the required field of view before the appurtenances were attached.

- 2. No vehicle operated upon the interstate highway system or upon any route designated by the chief engineer of the state transportation department shall have a height, including load, in excess of fourteen feet. On all other highways, no vehicle shall have a height, including load, in excess of thirteen and one-half feet, except that any vehicle or combination of vehicles transporting automobiles or other motor vehicles may have a height, including load, of not more than fourteen feet.
 - 3. No single motor vehicle operated upon the highways of this state shall have a length, including load, in excess of forty-five feet, except as otherwise provided in this section.
 - 4. No bus, recreational motor vehicle or trackless trolley coach operated upon the highways of this state shall have a length in excess of forty-five feet, except that such vehicles may exceed the forty-five feet length when such excess length is caused by the projection of a front safety bumper or a rear safety bumper or both. Such safety bumper shall not cause the length of the bus or recreational motor vehicle to exceed the forty-five feet length limit by more than one foot in the front and one foot in the rear. The term "safety bumper" means any device which may be fitted on an existing bumper or which replaces the bumper and is so constructed, treated, or manufactured that it absorbs energy upon impact.
 - 5. No combination of truck-tractor and semitrailer or truck-tractor equipped with dromedary and semitrailer operated upon the highways of this state shall have a length, including load, in excess of sixty feet; except that in order to comply with the provisions of Title 23 of the United States Code (Public Law 97-424), no combination of truck-tractor and semitrailer or truck-tractor equipped with dromedary and semitrailer operated upon the interstate highway system of this state shall have an overall length, including load, in excess of the length of the truck-tractor plus the semitrailer or truck-tractor equipped with dromedary and semitrailer. The length of such semitrailer shall not exceed fifty-three feet.
 - 6. In order to comply with the provisions of Title 23 of the United States Code (Public Law 97-424), no combination of truck-tractor, semitrailer and trailer operated upon the interstate highway system of this state shall have an overall length, including load, in excess of the length of the truck-tractor plus the semitrailer and trailer, neither of which semitrailer or trailer shall exceed twenty-eight feet in length, except that any existing semitrailer or trailer up to twenty-eight and one-half feet in length actually and lawfully operated on December 1, 1982, within a sixty-five foot overall length limit in any state, may continue to be operated upon the interstate highways of this state. On those primary highways not designated by the state highways and transportation commission as provided in subsection 10 of this section, no combination of truck-tractor, semitrailer and trailer shall have an overall length, including load,

in excess of sixty-five feet; provided, however, the state highways and transportation commission
 may designate additional routes for such sixty-five foot combinations.

- 7. Automobile transporters, boat transporters, truck-trailer boat transporter combinations, stinger-steered combination automobile transporters and stinger-steered combination boat transporters having a length not in excess of seventy-five feet may be operated on the interstate highways of this state and such other highways as may be designated by the highways and transportation commission for the operation of such vehicles plus a distance not to exceed ten miles from such interstate or designated highway. All length provisions regarding automobile or boat transporters, truck-trailer boat transporter combinations and stinger-steered combinations shall include a semitrailer length not to exceed fifty-three feet and are exclusive of front and rear overhang, which shall be no greater than a three-foot front overhang and no greater than a four-foot rear overhang.
- 8. Driveaway saddlemount combinations having a length not in excess of ninety-seven feet may be operated on the interstate highways of this state and such other highways as may be designated by the highways and transportation commission for the operation of such vehicles plus a distance not to exceed ten miles from such interstate or designated highway. Saddlemount combinations must comply with the safety requirements of Section 393.71 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations and may contain no more than three saddlemounted vehicles and one fullmount.
- 9. No truck-tractor semitrailer-semitrailer combination vehicles operated upon the interstate and designated primary highway system of this state shall have a semitrailer length in excess of twenty-eight feet or twenty-eight and one-half feet if the semitrailer was in actual and lawful operation in any state on December 1, 1982, operating in a truck-tractor semitrailer-semitrailer combination. The B-train assembly is excluded from the measurement of semitrailer length when used between the first and second semitrailer of a truck-tractor semitrailer-semitrailer combination, except that when there is no semitrailer mounted to the B-train assembly, it shall be included in the length measurement of the semitrailer.
- 10. The highways and transportation commission is authorized to designate routes on the state highway system other than the interstate system over which those combinations of vehicles of the lengths specified in subsections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this section may be operated. Combinations of vehicles operated under the provisions of subsections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this section may be operated at a distance not to exceed ten miles from the interstate system and such routes as designated under the provisions of this subsection.
- 11. Except as provided in subsections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of this section, no other combination of vehicles operated upon the primary or interstate highways of this state plus a

distance of ten miles from a primary or interstate highway shall have an overall length, unladen or with load, in excess of sixty-five feet or in excess of fifty-five feet on any other highway, except the state highways and transportation commission may designate additional routes for use by sixty-five foot combinations, seventy-five foot stinger-steered combinations or seventy-five foot saddlemount combinations. Any vehicle or combination of vehicles transporting automobiles, boats or other motor vehicles may carry a load which extends no more than three feet beyond the front and four feet beyond the rear of the transporting vehicle or combination of vehicles.

- 12. (1) Except as hereinafter provided, these restrictions shall not apply to agricultural implements operating occasionally on the highways for short distances[,] including tractor parades for fund-raising activities or special events, provided the tractors are driven by licensed drivers during daylight hours only and with the approval of the superintendent of the Missouri state highway patrol; or to self-propelled hay-hauling equipment or to implements of husbandry, or to the movement of farm products as defined in section [400.9-109] 400.9-102, RSMo, or to vehicles temporarily transporting agricultural implements or implements of husbandry or roadmaking machinery, or road materials or towing for repair purposes vehicles that have become disabled upon the highways; or to implement dealers delivering or moving farm machinery for repairs on any state highway other than the interstate system.
- (2) Implements of husbandry and vehicles transporting such machinery or equipment and the movement of farm products as defined in section 400.9.109, RSMo, may be operated occasionally for short distances on state highways when operated between the hours of sunrise and sunset by a driver licensed as an operator or chauffeur.
- 13. As used in this chapter the term "implements of husbandry" means all self-propelled machinery operated at speeds of less than thirty miles per hour, specifically designed for, or especially adapted to be capable of, incidental over-the-road and primary offroad usage and used exclusively for the application of commercial plant food materials or agricultural chemicals, and not specifically designed or intended for transportation of such chemicals and materials.
- 14. Sludge disposal units may be operated on all state highways other than the interstate system. Such units shall not exceed one hundred thirty-eight inches in width and may be equipped with over-width tires. Such units shall observe all axle weight limits. The chief engineer of the state transportation department shall issue special permits for the movement of such disposal units and may by such permits restrict the movements to specified routes, days and hours.

304.260. Farm tractors when using the highways in traveling from one field or farm to another, or to or from places of delivery or repair, or when participating in activities or events

- 3 **permitted under subsection 12 of section 304.170** are exempt from the provisions of the law
- 4 relating to registration and display of number plates, but shall comply with all the other
- 5 provisions hereof. The state highways and transportation commission shall have the power and
- 6 authority to prescribe the type of road upon which such tractors may be used and may exclude
- 7 the use of such tractors or the use of trucks of any particular weight from the use of certain
- 8 designated roads or types of roads, by the posting of signs along or upon such roads or any part
- 9 thereof.
 - 304.285. Any person operating a motorcycle or bicycle who violates the provisions of section 304.281 or section 304.301 by entering or crossing an intersection controlled by a traffic control signal against a red light shall have an affirmative defense to that charge if the person establishes all of the following conditions:
 - (1) The motorcycle or bicycle has been brought to a complete stop;
- 6 (2) The traffic control signal continues to show a red light for an unreasonable 7 time:
 - (3) The traffic control is apparently malfunctioning or, if programmed or engineered to change to a green light only after detecting the approach of a motor vehicle, the signal has apparently failed to detect the arrival of the motorcycle; and
 - (4) No motor vehicle or person is approaching on the street or highway to be crossed or entered or is so far away from the intersection that it does not constitute an immediate hazard.

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- The affirmative defense of this section applies only to a violation for entering or crossing an intersection controlled by a traffic control signal against a red light and does not provide a defense to any other civil or criminal action.
 - 304.287. 1. The provisions of sections 304.287 to 304.297 shall be known as the "Missouri Universal Red Light Enforcement Act" (MURLE). For the purposes of sections 304.287 to 304.297, the following terms mean:
 - (1) "Agency", any county, city, town, village, municipality, state agency, or other political subdivision of this state that is authorized to issue a notice of violation for a violation of a state or local traffic law or regulation;
- 7 (2) "Automated photo red light enforcement system" or "system", a device owned 8 by an agency consisting of a camera or cameras and vehicle sensor or sensors, installed to 9 work in conjunction with a traffic control signal;

- 10 (3) "Owner", the owner of a motor vehicle as shown on the motor vehicle 11 registration records of the Missouri department of revenue or the analogous department 12 or agency of another state or country. The term "owner" includes:
 - (a) A lessee of a motor vehicle under a lease of six months or more; or
 - (b) The lessee of a motor vehicle rented or leased from a motor vehicle rental or leasing company, but does not include the motor vehicle rental or leasing company itself.

If there is more than one owner of the motor vehicle, the primary owner will be deemed the owner. If no primary owner is named, the first-listed owner will be deemed the owner;

- (4) "Recorded image", an image recorded by an automated photo red light enforcement system that depicts the rear view of a motor vehicle and is automatically recorded by a high-resolution camera as a digital image;
- (5) "Steady red signal indication violation" or "violation", a violation of a steady red signal indication under sections 304.271 and 304.281 or substantially similar agency ordinance or traffic laws;
- (6) "Traffic control signal", a traffic control device that displays alternating red, yellow, and green lights intended to direct traffic as when to stop at or proceed through an intersection.
- 2. All automated photo red light enforcement systems shall be registered with the Missouri department of transportation prior to installation. The department of transportation shall collect a one-time registration fee of five hundred dollars per red light camera and all registration fees collected shall be deposited in the "Red Light Enforcement Fund" hereby established. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund and shall approve disbursements from the fund in accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, RSMo. Upon appropriation, money in the fund shall be used to conduct audits to ensure agency compliance with the provisions of sections 304.271 to 304.281, including, but not limited to, ensuring that the agency is distributing the fines collected as required under section 304.288. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080, RSMo, to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund. The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.
- 3. No agency shall use an automated photo red light enforcement system unless the system is capable of producing at least two high-resolution color digital recorded images that show:

- 45 (1) The traffic control signal while it is emitting a steady red signal;
 - (2) The offending vehicle; and
 - (3) The rear license plate of the offending vehicle. One of the images must be of sufficient resolution to show clearly, while the vehicle is in the intersection and while the traffic signal is emitting a steady red signal, all three elements set forth in this subdivision and subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection.
 - 4. No agency shall use an automated photo red light enforcement system unless the traffic signal is emitting a steady yellow light signal for a minimum of four seconds.
 - 5. No agency shall use an automated photo red light enforcement system for the purpose of enforcing right turn violations, however nothing shall prohibit a law enforcement officer from stopping a person and issuing a citation for a right turn violation.
 - 6. The automated photo red light enforcement system shall utilize a video recording component which shall record the local time at which the two violation images were captured, as well as at least five seconds before and at least five seconds after the violation event.
 - 7. Agencies that utilize automated photo red light enforcement systems to detect and enforce steady red signal indication violations are subject to the conditions and limitations specified in sections 304.287 to 304.297.
 - 8. Prior to activation of the system at an intersection:
 - (1) If not already present, the roadway first must be clearly marked with a white stripe indicating the stop line and the perimeter of the intersection;
 - (2) Warning signs shall be installed within five hundred feet of the white stripe indicating the stop line;
 - (3) Signal phase timings at intersections equipped with a system shall be certified by the Missouri department of transportation before the automated photo red light enforcement systems may be activated for enforcement purposes and any adjustment to such timing shall be made only by a department of transportation traffic engineer. If an agency alters the signal phase timing at an intersection without prior written approval from the Missouri department of transportation and without certification by the department of transportation traffic engineer, the agency shall be assessed a municipal fine of fifty thousand dollars for a first offense and the red light device shall be removed upon a subsequent violation. In no case shall a private vendor have the ability to control the signal phase timing connected with a system.
 - 9. Prior to installing the automated photo red light enforcement system, the agency shall give notice of the intersection where the system will be located and of the date on

which the system will begin to monitor the intersection. The agency shall give reasonable 81 notice at least fourteen days prior to the installation of the system in a newspaper of general circulation throughout the political subdivision served by the agency. 82

- 10. Any agency that implements a system shall submit an annual report to the Missouri department of transportation. The report shall include, at a minimum:
 - (1) The number of intersections enforced by active systems;
 - (2) The number of notices of violation mailed;
 - (3) The number of notices of violation paid;
 - (4) The number of hearings; and
 - (5) The total revenue collected as a result of the program.

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Any agency failing to complete the annual report required under this subsection within forty-five days of the time such report is due shall be assessed a fine of fifty thousand dollars and all automated photo red light enforcement systems shall be removed from the agency's jurisdiction.

- 11. Within three years of the establishment of an automated photo traffic law enforcement program, the implementing jurisdiction shall initiate a formal evaluation of the program to determine the program's impact on traffic safety. That evaluation shall be completed within one year.
- 12. An agency that establishes an automated photo red light enforcement system may enter into an agreement or agreements for the purpose of compensating a private vendor to perform operational and administrative tasks associated with the use of such system. The notice of violation issued under section 304.288, however, shall not be issued by a private vendor. Any compensation paid to a private vendor shall not be derived from fines received for violations nor shall compensation be based upon the number of violations mailed, the number of citations issued, the number of violations paid, or the amount of revenue collected by the agency. The compensation paid to a private vendor shall be based upon the value of the equipment and the services provided or rendered in support of the system.
- 304.288. 1. Before a notice may be issued, all violation images produced by a 2 system shall be reviewed and approved by a law or code enforcement officer employed by 3 the agency in which the alleged violation occurred. Such review and acceptance shall be based on a full review of the images that clearly identify the vehicle and demonstrate a violation.

- 2. Based on inspection of recorded images produced by a system, a notice of violation or copy of such notice alleging that the violation occurred and signed manually or digitally by a duly authorized agent of the agency shall be evidence of the facts contained therein and shall be admissible in any proceeding alleging a violation under sections 304.287 to 304.297.
- 3. An agency shall mail or cause to be mailed a notice of violation by first class mail to the owner of the motor vehicle, which notice shall include, in addition to the requirements of supreme court rule no. 37:
 - (1) The name and address of the owner of the vehicle;
 - (2) The registration number of the motor vehicle involved in the violation;
- (3) A copy of the two recorded images and a zoomed and cropped image of the vehicle license plate which was extracted from one of the two images;
- (4) Information advising the registered owner of how he or she can review the video, photographic, and recorded images that captured the alleged violation. The agency may provide access to the video and other recorded images through the Internet. If access to the video and other recorded images is provided through the Internet, the agency shall ensure that such video and recorded images are accessible only to the registered owner through a password-protected system;
- (5) A manually or digitally signed statement by a law or code enforcement officer employed by the agency that, based on inspection of the two recorded images and video sequence, the motor vehicle was operated in violation of a traffic control device or prevailing traffic laws or statutes;
- (6) Information advising the registered owner of the manner, time, and place in which liability as alleged in the notice of violation may be contested, and warning that failure to pay the penalty or to contest liability within fourteen days from the mailing of notice is an admission of liability; and
- (7) Information advising the registered owner that he or she may file an affidavit under subsection 9 of this section stating that he or she was not the operator of the vehicle at the time of the violation.
- 4. A penalty imposed for a violation detected pursuant to an automated photo red light enforcement system shall not be deemed a moving violation and shall not be made a part of the operating record of the person upon whom such liability is imposed, nor shall such imposition of a penalty be subject to a merit rating for insurance purposes and no surcharge points shall be imposed in the provision of motor vehicle insurance coverage.

- 5. In no case shall points be assessed against any person under section 302.302, RSMo, for a violation detected by an automated photo red light enforcement system.
 - 6. An employee of the applicable law enforcement office shall review the photographic or video evidence from an automated photo red light enforcement system and make a determination as to whether a violation has occurred. If a determination is made that a violation has occurred, a notice of violation or a citation shall be sent by first class mail to the registered owner of the vehicle that was captured by the automated photo red light enforcement system. A notice of violation or citation shall allow for payment of the traffic violation or citation within thirty days of the mailing of the notice. No additional penalty or other costs shall be assessed for nonpayment of a traffic violation or citation that is based solely on evidence obtained from an automated photo red light enforcement system installed to enforce or monitor traffic violations, unless a second notice is sent by first class mail to the registered owner of the motor vehicle and the second notice provides for an additional thirty days for payment of the violation or citation.
 - 7. The following vehicles are exempt from receiving a notice of violation:
 - (1) Emergency vehicles with active emergency lights;
- 56 (2) Vehicles moving through the intersection to avoid or clear the way for a marked emergency vehicle;
 - (3) Vehicles under police escort; and
- 59 (4) Vehicle in a funeral procession.
 - 8. A fine collected by the agency issuing the violation shall not exceed seventy-five dollars.
 - 9. Payment of the established fine and any applicable civil penalties shall operate as a final disposition of the case. Payment of the fine and any penalties, whether before or after hearing, by one motor vehicle owner shall be satisfaction of the fine as to all other motor vehicle owners of the same motor vehicle for the same violation.
 - 10. In the prosecution of a steady red signal indication violation under sections 304.287 to 304.297, the agency shall have the burden of proving that the vehicle described in the notice of violation issued under this section was operated in violation of sections 304.287 to 304.297 and that the defendant was at the time of such violation the owner of such vehicle. The agency shall not enter into any plea-bargaining agreements in relation to any violation occurring under sections 304.287 to 304.297.
 - 304.289. 1. For each automated photo red light enforcement system that is installed at an intersection by an agency, during the first thirty days the system is monitoring an

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intersection, the agency shall issue only warning notices and shall not issue any ticket or
 citation for any violation detected by the system.

2. No agency shall employ the use of a photo radar system to enforce speeding violations. As used in this subsection, the term "photo radar system" shall mean a device used primarily for highway speed limit enforcement substantially consisting of a radar unit linked to a camera, which automatically produces a photograph of a motor vehicle traveling in excess of the legal speed limit.

304.290. Photographic and other recorded evidence obtained through the use of automated photo red light enforcement devices shall be maintained according to law and shall be maintained by the appropriate agency for a period of at least three years. Such photographic and other recorded evidence obtained through the use of an automated photo red light enforcement system shall be confidential and shall not be deemed a "public record" under section 610.010, RSMo, and shall not be subject to the provisions of section 109.180, RSMo, or chapter 610, RSMo.

304.295. Any county or municipal ordinance providing for the use of an automated photo red light enforcement system for enforcement in administrative quasi-judicial or judicial county or municipal proceedings conducted under sections 304.287 to 304.290, which ordinance and penalties were adopted prior to the effective date of this act, is hereby validated, approved, ratified, and confirmed, so that any red light violation found and all fines, penalties, fees, and costs collected pursuant to said ordinance during that period of time shall be valid and fully enforceable.

304.297. The provisions of sections 304.287 to 304.290 known as the "Missouri Universal Red Light Enforcement Act" (MURLE) shall not apply to any automated photo red light enforcement system in place prior to the effective date of sections 304.287 to 304.290 until the end of the primary term of such contract and any extension thereto.

304.582. 1. Upon the first conviction or plea of guilty by any person for a moving violation as defined in section 302.010, RSMo, or any offense listed in section 302.302, RSMo, the court shall assess a fine of thirty-five dollars in addition to any other fine authorized to be imposed by law, if the offense occurred within a construction zone or a work zone. Upon a second or subsequent such conviction or plea of guilty, the court shall assess a fine of seventy-five dollars in addition to any other fine authorized to be imposed by law.

2. Upon the first conviction or plea of guilty by any person for a speeding violation under either section 304.009 or 304.010, or a passing violation under subsection 4 of this section, the court shall assess a fine of two hundred fifty dollars in addition to any other fine authorized by law if the offense occurred within a construction zone or a work zone and at the time the

speeding or passing violation occurred there was any highway worker in such zone. Upon a second or subsequent such conviction or plea of guilty, the court shall assess a fine of three hundred dollars in addition to any other fine authorized by law. However, no person assessed an additional fine under this subsection shall also be assessed an additional fine under subsection 1 of this section, and no person shall be assessed an additional fine under this subsection if no signs have been posted under subsection 3 of this section.

- 3. The penalty authorized by subsection 2 of this section shall only be assessed by the court if the department of transportation or a contractor or subcontractor performing work for the department of transportation has erected signs upon or around a construction zone or work zone which are clearly visible from the highway and which state substantially the following message: "Warning: Minimum \$250 fine for speeding or passing in this work zone when workers are present."
- 4. The driver of a motor vehicle may not overtake or pass another motor vehicle within a work zone or construction zone as provided in this subsection. Violation of this subsection is a class C misdemeanor.
- (1) This subsection applies to a construction zone or work zone located upon a highway divided into two or more marked lanes for traffic moving in the same direction and for which motor vehicles are instructed to merge from one lane into another lane and not pass by appropriate signs or traffic control devices erected by the department of transportation or a contractor or subcontractor performing work for the department of transportation.
- (2) This subsection also prohibits the operator of a motor vehicle from passing or attempting to pass another motor vehicle in a work zone or construction zone located upon a two-lane highway when highway workers or equipment are working and when appropriate signs or traffic control devices have been erected by the department of transportation or a contractor or subcontractor performing work for the department of transportation.
- 5. The additional fines imposed by this section shall not be construed to enhance the assessment of court costs or the assessment of points under section 302.302, RSMo.
- 6. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, no person shall be cited for a violation of this section when no highway workers are located or working within the construction zone or work zone at the time the alleged violation occurred.

304.870. No person shall climb on, or stand or work atop any tanker trailer stopped along any highway of this state unless proper safety precautions are taken, including use of safety tie-off apparatus or other supporting structure. Any person who fails to comply with the requirements of this section is guilty of an infraction and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

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- 307.010. 1. All motor vehicles, and every trailer and semitrailer operating upon the public highways of this state and carrying goods or material or farm products which may reasonably be expected to become dislodged and fall from the vehicle, trailer or semitrailer as a result of wind pressure or air pressure and/or by the movement of the vehicle, trailer or semitrailer shall have a protective cover or be sufficiently secured so that no portion of such goods or material can become dislodged and fall from the vehicle, trailer or semitrailer while being transported or carried.
 - 2. Operation of a motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer in violation of this section shall be [a class C misdemeanor] an infraction, and any person [convicted] who pleads or is found guilty thereof shall be punished as provided by law.
- 307.015. 1. Trucks, semitrailers, and trailers, except utility trailers, without rear fenders, attached to a commercial motor vehicle registered for over twenty-four thousand pounds shall be equipped with mud flaps for the rear wheels when operated on the public highways of this state. If mud flaps are used, they shall be wide enough to cover the full tread width of the tire or tires being protected; shall be so installed that they extend from the underside of the vehicle body in a vertical plane behind the rear wheels to within eight inches of the ground; and shall be constructed of a rigid material or a flexible material which is of a sufficiently rigid character to provide adequate protection when the vehicle is in motion. No provisions of this section shall apply to a motor vehicle in transit and in process of delivery equipped with temporary mud flaps, to farm implements, or to any vehicle which is not required to be registered.
 - 2. Any person who violates this section is guilty of [a class B misdemeanor] an infraction and, upon [conviction] plea or finding of guilt, shall be punished as provided by law. 307.090. 1. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed one spotlamp but every lighted spotlamp shall be so aimed and used so as not to be dazzling or glaring to any
- person.
 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 307.120, violation of this section is [a class
 C misdemeanor] an infraction.
- 307.120. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 307.020 to 307.120 shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of [a misdemeanor] an infraction. The term 3 "person" as used in sections 307.020 to 307.120 shall mean and include any individual, association, joint stock company, copartnership or corporation.
- 307.125. 1. Any person who shall place or drive or cause to be placed or driven upon or along any state or supplementary state highway of this state any animal-driven vehicle whatsoever, whether in motion or at rest, shall after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise have attached to every such vehicle at the rear thereof a red taillight or a red reflecting device of not

- 5 less than three inches in diameter of effective area or its equivalent in area. When such device
- 6 shall consist of reflecting buttons there shall be no less than seven of such buttons covering an
- area equal to a circle with a three-inch diameter. The total subtended effective angle of reflection
- 8 of every such device shall be no less than sixty degrees and the spread and efficiency of the
- 9 reflected light shall be sufficient for the reflected light to be visible to the driver of any motor
- vehicle approaching such animal-drawn vehicle from the rear of a distance of not less than five
- 11 hundred feet.

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- 2. In addition, any person who operates any such animal-driven vehicle during the hours between sunset and one-half hour before sunrise shall have at least one light flashing at all times the vehicle is on any highway of this state. Such light or lights shall be amber in the front and red in the back and shall be placed on the left side of the vehicle at a height of no more than six feet from the ground and shall be visible from the front and the back of the vehicle at a distance of at least five hundred feet. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of [a class C misdemeanor] an infraction.
- 3. Any person operating an animal-driven vehicle during the hours between sunset and one-half hour before sunrise may, in lieu of the requirements of subsection 2 of this section, use lamps or lanterns complying with the rules promulgated by the director of the department of public safety.
- 4. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, RSMo, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028, RSMo. This section and chapter 536, RSMo, are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2004, shall be invalid and void.
- 307.155. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 307.130 to 307.160 shall be deemed guilty of [a class C misdemeanor] an infraction and shall be punished by a fine [of] not to exceed fifty dollars for each offense.
- 307.172. 1. No person shall operate any passenger motor vehicle upon the public streets or highways of this state, the body of which has been altered in such a manner that the front or rear of the vehicle is raised at such an angle as to obstruct the vision of the operator of the street or highway in front or to the rear of the vehicle.
- 2. Every motor vehicle which is licensed in this state and operated upon the public streets or highways of this state shall be equipped with front and rear bumpers if such vehicle was

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7 equipped with bumpers as standard equipment. This subsection shall not apply to motor vehicles

8 designed or modified primarily for off-highway purposes while such vehicles are in tow or to

9 motorcycles or motor-driven cycles, or to motor vehicles registered as historic motor vehicles

10 when the original design of such vehicles did not include bumpers nor shall the provisions of this

subsection prohibit the use of drop bumpers. The superintendent of the Missouri state highway

12 patrol shall adopt rules and regulations relating to bumper standards. Maximum bumper heights

13 of both the front and rear bumpers of motor vehicles shall be determined by weight category of

4 gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) measured from a level surface to the highest point of the

15 bottom of the bumper when the vehicle is unloaded and the tires are inflated to the

16 manufacturer's recommended pressure. Maximum bumper heights are as follows:

17		Maximum front	Maximum rear
18		bumper height	bumper height
19	Motor vehicles except		
20	commercial motor		
21	vehicles	22 inches	22 inches
22	Commercial motor		
23	vehicles (GVWR)		
24	4,500 lbs and under	24 inches	26 inches
25	4,501 lbs through		
26	7,500 lbs	27 inches	29 inches
27	7,501 lbs through		
28	9,000 lbs	28 inches	30 inches
29	9,001 lbs through		
30	11,500 lbs	29 inches	31 inches

- 3. A motor vehicle in violation of this section shall not be approved during any motor vehicle safety inspection required pursuant to sections 307.350 to 307.390.
- 4. Any person knowingly violating the provisions of this section is guilty of [a class C misdemeanor] an infraction.
- 307.173. 1. Any person may operate a motor vehicle with front sidewing vents or windows located immediately to the left and right of the driver that have a sun screening device, in conjunction with safety glazing material, that has a light transmission of thirty-five percent or more plus or minus three percent and a luminous reflectance of thirty-five percent or less plus or minus three percent. Except as provided in subsection 5 of this section, any sun screening device applied to front sidewing vents or windows located immediately to the left and right of
- 7 the driver in excess of the requirements of this section shall be prohibited without a permit

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pursuant to a physician's prescription as described below. A permit to operate a motor vehicle

- with front sidewing vents or windows located immediately to the left and right of the driver that have a sun screening device, in conjunction with safety glazing material, which permits less light transmission and luminous reflectance than allowed under the requirements of this subsection, may be issued by the department of public safety to a person having a serious medical condition
- which requires the use of a sun screening device if the permittee's physician prescribes its use.
- 14 The director of the department of public safety shall promulgate rules and regulations for the
- 15 issuance of the permit. The permit shall allow operation of the vehicle by any titleholder or
- 16 relative within the second degree by consanguinity or affinity, which shall mean a spouse, each
- 17 grandparent, parent, brother, sister, niece, nephew, aunt, uncle, child, and grandchild of a person,
- who resides in the household. Except as provided in subsection 2 of this section, all sun screening devices applied to the windshield of a motor vehicle are prohibited.
 - 2. This section shall not prohibit labels, stickers, decalcomania, or informational signs on motor vehicles or the application of tinted or solar screening material to recreational vehicles as defined in section 700.010, RSMo, provided that such material does not interfere with the driver's normal view of the road. This section shall not prohibit factory-installed tinted glass, the equivalent replacement thereof or tinting material applied to the upper portion of the motor vehicle's windshield which is normally tinted by the manufacturer of motor vehicle safety glass.
 - 3. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, RSMo, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028, RSMo. This section and chapter 536, RSMo, are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2001, shall be invalid and void.
 - 4. Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of [a class C misdemeanor] an infraction.
- 5. Any vehicle licensed with a historical license plate shall be exempt from the requirements of this section.
 - 307.195. 1. No person shall operate a motorized bicycle on any highway or street in this state unless the person has a valid license to operate a motor vehicle.
- 2. No motorized bicycle may be operated on any public thoroughfare located within this state which has been designated as part of the federal interstate highway system.
- 5 3. Violation of this section shall be deemed [a class C misdemeanor] an infraction.

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307.198. 1. Every all-terrain vehicle, except those used in competitive events, shall have 2 the following equipment:

- (1) A lighted headlamp and tail lamp which shall be in operation at any time in which an all-terrain vehicle is being used on any street or highway in this state pursuant to section 304.013, RSMo;
- 6 (2) An equilateral triangular emblem, to be mounted on the rear of such vehicle at least 7 two feet above the roadway when such vehicle is operated upon any street or highway pursuant to section 300.348, RSMo, or 304.013, RSMo. The emblem shall be constructed of substantial 9 material with a fluorescent yellow-orange finish and a reflective, red border at least one inch in width. Each side of the emblem shall measure at least ten inches; 10
 - (3) A braking system maintained in good operating condition;
- 12 (4) An adequate muffler system in good working condition, and a United States Forest 13 Service qualified spark arrester.
- 14 2. A violation of this section shall be [a class C misdemeanor] an infraction.
- 307.365. 1. No permit for an official inspection station shall be assigned or transferred or used at any location other than therein designated and every permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the location designated. The superintendent of the Missouri state highway patrol shall design and furnish each official inspection station, at no cost, one official sign made of metal or other durable material to be displayed in a conspicuous location to designate the station as an official inspection station. Additional signs may be obtained by an official inspection station for a fee equal to the cost to the state. Each inspection station shall also be supplied with one or more posters which must be displayed in a conspicuous location at the place 8 of inspection and which informs the public that required repairs or corrections need not be made 10 at the inspection station.
- 11 2. No person operating an official inspection station pursuant to the provisions of 12 sections 307.350 to 307.390 may issue a certificate of inspection and approval for any vehicle 13 except upon an official form furnished by the superintendent of the Missouri state highway patrol 14 for that purpose and only after inspecting the vehicle and determining that its brakes, lighting 15 equipment, signaling devices, steering mechanisms, horns, mirrors, windshield wipers, tires, 16 wheels, exhaust system, glazing, air pollution control devices, fuel system and any other safety 17 equipment as required by the state are in proper condition and adjustment to be operated upon 18 the public highways of this state with safety to the driver or operator, other occupants therein, as well as other persons and property upon the highways, as provided by sections 307.350 to 20 307.390 and the regulations prescribed by the superintendent of the Missouri state highway patrol. Brakes may be inspected for safety by means of visual inspection or computerized brake

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- testing. No person operating an official inspection station shall furnish, loan, give or sell a certificate of inspection and approval to any other person except those entitled to receive it under provisions of sections 307.350 to 307.390. No person shall have in such person's possession any certificate of inspection and approval and/or inspection sticker with knowledge that the certificate and/or inspection sticker has been illegally purchased, stolen or counterfeited.
 - 3. The superintendent of the Missouri state highway patrol may require officially designated stations to furnish reports upon forms furnished by the superintendent for that purpose as the superintendent considers reasonably necessary for the proper and efficient administration of sections 307.350 to 307.390.
 - 4. If, upon inspection, defects or unsafe conditions are found, the owner may correct them or shall have them corrected at any place the owner chooses within twenty days after the defect or unsafe condition is found, and shall have the right to remove the vehicle to such place for correction, but before the vehicle is operated thereafter upon the public highways of this state, a certificate of inspection and approval must be obtained. The inspecting personnel of the official inspection station must inform the owner that the corrections need not be made at the inspection station.
 - 5. A fee, not to exceed twelve dollars, as determined by each official inspection station, may be charged by an official inspection station for each official inspection including the issuance of the certificate of inspection and approval, sticker, seal or other device and a total fee, not to exceed ten dollars, as determined by each official inspection station, may be charged for an official inspection of a trailer or motorcycle, which shall include the issuance of the certificate of inspection and approval, sticker, seal or other device. Such fee shall be conspicuously posted on the premises of each such official inspection station. No owner shall be charged an additional inspection fee upon having corrected defects or unsafe conditions found in an inspection completed within the previous twenty consecutive days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, if such follow-up inspection is made by the station making the initial inspection. Every inspection for which a fee is charged shall be a complete inspection, and upon completion of the inspection, if any defects are found the owner of the vehicle shall be furnished a list of the defects and a receipt for the fee paid for the inspection. If the owner of a vehicle decides to have any necessary repairs or corrections made at the official inspection station, the owner shall be furnished a written estimate of the cost of such repairs before such repairs or corrections are made by the official inspection station. The written estimate shall have plainly written upon it that the owner understands that the corrections need not be made by the official inspection station and shall have a signature line for the owner. The owner must sign below the statement on the signature line before any repairs are made.

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- 6. Certificates of inspection and approval, sticker, seal or other device shall be purchased by the official inspection stations from the superintendent of the Missouri state highway patrol. The superintendent of the Missouri state highway patrol shall collect a fee of one dollar and fifty cents for each certificate of inspection, sticker, seal or other device issued to the official inspection stations, except that no charge shall be made for certificates of inspection, sticker, seal or other device issued to official inspection stations operated by governmental entities. All fees collected shall be deposited in the state treasury with one dollar of each fee collected credited to the state highway fund and, for the purpose of administering and enforcing the state motor vehicle laws and traffic regulations, fifty cents credited to the "Highway Patrol Inspection Fund" which is hereby created. The moneys collected and deposited in the highway patrol inspection fund shall be expended subject to appropriations by the general assembly for the administration and enforcement of sections 307.350 to 307.390 by the Missouri state highway patrol. The unexpended balance in the fund at the end of each biennium exceeding the amount of the appropriations from the fund for the first two fiscal years shall be transferred to the state road fund, and the provisions of section 33.080, RSMo, relating to the transfer of funds to the general revenue fund at the end of the biennium, shall not apply to the fund.
- 7. The owner or operator of any inspection station who discontinues operation during the period that a station permit is valid or whose station permit is suspended or revoked shall return all official signs and posters and any current unused inspection stickers, seals or other devices to the superintendent of the Missouri state highway patrol and shall receive a full refund on request except for official signs and posters, provided the request is made during the calendar year or within sixty days thereafter in the manner prescribed by the superintendent of the Missouri state highway patrol. Stations which have a valid permit shall exchange unused previous year issue inspection stickers and/or decals for an identical number of current year issue, provided the unused stickers and/or decals are submitted for exchange not later than April thirtieth of the current calendar year, in the manner prescribed by the superintendent of the Missouri state highway patrol.

8. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 307.390 to the contrary, a violation of this section shall be a class C misdemeanor.

307.375. 1. The owner of every bus used to transport children to or from school in addition to any other inspection required by law shall submit the vehicle to an official inspection station, and obtain a certificate of inspection, sticker, seal or other device annually, but the inspection of the vehicle shall not be made more than sixty days prior to operating the vehicle during the school year. The inspection shall, in addition to the inspection of the mechanism and equipment required for all motor vehicles under the provisions of sections 307.350 to 307.390,

- 7 include an inspection to ascertain that the following items are correctly fitted, adjusted, and in 8 good working condition:
- 9 (1) All mirrors, including crossview, inside, and outside;
- 10 (2) The front and rear warning flashers;
- 11 (3) The stop signal arm;
- 12 (4) The crossing control arm on public school buses required to have them pursuant to section 304.050, RSMo;
- 14 (5) The rear bumper to determine that it is flush with the bus so that hitching of rides cannot occur;
- 16 (6) The exhaust tailpipe shall be flush with or may extend not more than two inches beyond the perimeter of the body or bumper;
- 18 (7) The emergency doors and exits to determine them to be unlocked and easily opened as required;
- 20 (8) The lettering and signing on the front, side and rear of the bus;
- 21 (9) The service door;
- 22 (10) The step treads;
- 23 (11) The aisle mats or aisle runners;
- 24 (12) The emergency equipment which shall include as a minimum a first aid kit, flares 25 or fuses, and a fire extinguisher;
- 26 (13) The seats, including a determination that they are securely fastened to the floor;
- 27 (14) The emergency door buzzer;
- 28 (15) All hand hold grips;
- 29 (16) The interior glazing of the bus.
- 2. In addition to the inspection required by subsection 1 of this section, the Missouri state highway patrol shall conduct an inspection after February first of each school year of all vehicles required to be marked as school buses under section 304.050, RSMo. This inspection shall be conducted by the Missouri highway patrol in cooperation with the department of elementary and secondary education and shall include, as a minimum, items in subsection 1 of this section and the following:
- 36 (1) The driver seat belts;
- 37 (2) The heating and defrosting systems;
- 38 (3) The reflectors;
- 39 (4) The bus steps;
- 40 (5) The aisles;
- 41 (6) The frame.

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- 3. If, upon inspection, conditions which violate the standards in subsection 2 of this section are found, the owner or operator shall have them corrected in ten days and notify the superintendent of the Missouri state highway patrol or those persons authorized by the superintendent. If the defects or unsafe conditions found constitute an immediate danger, the bus shall not be used until corrections are made and the superintendent of the Missouri state highway patrol or those persons authorized by the superintendent are notified.
- 4. The Missouri highway patrol may inspect any school bus at any time and if such inspection reveals a deficiency affecting the safe operation of the bus, the provisions of subsection 3 of this section shall be applicable.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 307.390 to the contrary, a violation of this section shall be a class C misdemeanor.

- 307.390. 1. Any person who violates any provision of sections 307.350 to 307.390 is guilty of [a misdemeanor] an infraction and upon [conviction] plea or finding of guilt shall be punished as provided by law.
- 2. The superintendent of the Missouri state highway patrol may assign qualified persons who are not highway patrol officers to investigate and enforce motor vehicle safety inspection laws and regulations pursuant to sections 307.350 to 307.390 and sections 643.300 to 643.355, RSMo. A person assigned by the superintendent pursuant to the authority granted by this subsection shall be designated a motor vehicle inspector and shall have limited powers to issue a uniform complaint and summons for a violation of the motor vehicle inspection laws and regulations. A motor vehicle inspector shall not have authority to exercise the power granted in this subsection until such inspector successfully completes training provided by, and to the satisfaction of, the superintendent.
- 307.400. 1. It is unlawful for any person to operate any commercial motor vehicle as 2 defined in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 390.5, either singly or in combination with a trailer, as both vehicles are defined in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 390.5, unless 4 such vehicles are equipped and operated as required by Parts 390 through 397, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, as such regulations have been and may periodically be amended, whether intrastate transportation or interstate transportation. Members of the Missouri state highway 7 patrol are authorized to enter the cargo area of a commercial motor vehicle or trailer to inspect the contents when reasonable grounds exist to cause belief that the vehicle is transporting hazardous materials as defined by Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The director of the department of public safety is hereby authorized to further regulate the safety of commercial 10 motor vehicles and trailers as he deems necessary to govern and control their operation on the 11 12 public highways of this state by promulgating and publishing rules and regulations consistent

- with this chapter. Any such rules shall, in addition to any other provisions deemed necessary by the director, require:
 - (1) Every commercial motor vehicle and trailer and all parts thereof to be maintained in a safe condition at all times;
 - (2) Accidents arising from or in connection with the operation of commercial motor vehicles and trailers to be reported to the department of public safety in such detail and in such manner as the director may require. Except for the provisions of subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, the provisions of this section shall not apply to any commercial motor vehicle operated in intrastate commerce and licensed for a gross weight of sixty thousand pounds or less when used exclusively for the transportation of solid waste or forty-two thousand pounds or less when the license plate has been designated for farm use by the letter "F" as authorized by the Revised Statutes of Missouri, unless such vehicle is transporting hazardous materials as defined in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.
 - 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, Part 391, Subpart E, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, relating to the physical requirements of drivers shall not be applicable to drivers in intrastate commerce, provided such drivers were licensed by this state as chauffeurs to operate commercial motor vehicles on May 13, 1988. Persons who are otherwise qualified and licensed to operate a commercial motor vehicle in this state may operate such vehicle intrastate at the age of eighteen years or older, except that any person transporting hazardous material must be at least twenty-one years of age.
 - 3. Commercial motor vehicles and drivers of such vehicles may be placed out of service if the vehicles are not equipped and operated according to the requirements of this section. Criteria used for placing vehicles and drivers out of service are the North American Uniform Out-of-Service Criteria adopted by the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance and the United States Department of Transportation, as such criteria have been and may periodically be amended.
 - 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, Part 395, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, relating to the hours of drivers, shall not apply to any vehicle owned or operated by any public utility, rural electric cooperative or other public service organization, or to the driver of such vehicle, while providing restoration of essential utility services during emergencies and operating intrastate. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "essential utility services" means electric, gas, water, telephone and sewer services.
 - 5. Part 395, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, relating to the hours of drivers, shall not apply to drivers transporting agricultural commodities or farm supplies for agricultural purposes in this state if such transportation:

- 48 (1) Is limited to an area within a one hundred air mile radius from the source of the 49 commodities or the distribution point for the farm supplies; and
 - (2) Is conducted during the planting and harvesting season within this state, as defined by the department of public safety by regulation.
 - 6. The provisions of Part 395.8, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, relating to recording of a driver's duty status, shall not apply to drivers engaged in agricultural operations referred to in subsection 5 of this section, if the motor carrier who employs the driver maintains and retains for a period of six months accurate and true records showing:
 - (1) The total number of hours the driver is on duty each day; and
 - (2) The time at which the driver reports for, and is released from, duty each day.
 - 7. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, Parts 390 through 397, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations shall not apply to commercial motor vehicles operated in intrastate commerce to transport property, which have a gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating of twenty-six thousand pounds or less. The exception provided by this subsection shall not apply to vehicles transporting hazardous materials or to vehicles designed to transport sixteen or more passengers including the driver as defined by Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit persons designated by the department of public safety from inspecting vehicles defined in this subsection.
- 8. Violation of any provision of this section or any rule promulgated as authorized therein is [a class B misdemeanor] an infraction.
 - 9. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this chapter shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 536.024, RSMo.
- 311.326. After a period of not less than one year, or upon reaching the age of twenty-one, whichever occurs first, a person who has pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of violating section 311.325 for the first time, and who since such conviction has not been convicted of any other alcohol-related offense, may apply to the court in which he or she was sentenced for an order to expunge all official records of his or her arrest, plea, trial and conviction. **No records shall be expunged if the person who has plead guilty to or has been found guilty of violating section 311.325 is licensed as a commercial motor vehicle driver or was operating a commercial motor vehicle as defined in section 302.700, RSMo, at the time of the violation.** If the court determines, upon review, that such person has not been convicted of any other alcohol-related offense at the time of the application for expungement, and the person has had no other alcohol-related enforcement contacts, as defined in section 302.525, RSMo, the

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court shall enter an order of expungement. The effect of such an order shall be to restore such person to the status he or she occupied prior to such arrest, plea or conviction, as if such event 13 had never happened. No person as to whom such order has been entered shall be held thereafter 15 under any provision of any law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of his or her failure to recite or acknowledge such arrest, plea, trial, conviction or 16 expungement in response to any inquiry made of him or her for any purpose whatsoever. A 17 person shall be entitled to only one expungement pursuant to this section. Nothing contained in 18 19 this section shall prevent courts or other state officials from maintaining such records as are 20 necessary to ensure that an individual receives only one expungement pursuant to this section.

- 387.040. **1.** No motor carrier subject to the provisions of this chapter shall engage or participate in the transportation of passengers or household goods, between points within this state, until its schedules of rates, fares and charges shall have been filed and published in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Any motor carrier, which shall undertake to perform any service or furnish any product or commodity unless or until the rates, tolls, fares, charges, classifications and rules and regulations relating thereto, applicable to such service, product or commodity, have been filed with the [division of motor carrier and railroad safety] **highways and transportation commission** and published in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, shall be subject to forfeiture to the state pursuant to the provisions of sections 390.156 to 390.176, RSMo.
- 2. Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section, a motor carrier shall not be required to file its schedules of rates, fares, and charges for shipments of household goods that are transported wholly or exclusively within a commercial zone as defined in 390.020, RSMo, or within a commercial zone established by the highways and transportation commission pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (4) of section 390.041, RSMo.
- 389.948. 1. The provisions of this section shall only apply to contract carriers that transport railroad employees under the terms of a contractual agreement with a railroad corporation on a road or highway of this state in a vehicle designed to carry eight or fewer passengers, including the driver. As used in this section, the term "contract carrier" has the meaning set forth in section 390.020, RSMo.
- 2. A contract carrier that transports railroad employees shall limit the hours of service by a driver who transports railroad employees to sixteen hours of total on-duty time within any twenty-four hour period.
- 3. A contract carrier that transports railroad employees shall make a concerted effort to provide a rest period of at least eight consecutive hours off duty for a driver who transports railroad employees and has accumulated sixteen hours of total on-duty time

within any twenty-four hour period before allowing the driver to operate a vehicle under his or her employ again whenever practical.

4. A contract carrier who transports railroad employees shall maintain individualized daily time records for a minimum of six months indicating the time or times all for-hire motor carrier drivers employed by them reported for duty and the corresponding time or times of relief for each tour of duty. All records required to be maintained under this section shall be made available for inspection to the director of the department of transportation or the director's designee.

488.006. For any infraction, unless otherwise provided by law, all court costs, fees, surcharges, and other miscellaneous charges shall be assessed in the same manner and amount as a misdemeanor.

556.021. 1. An offense defined by this code or by any other statute of this state constitutes an "infraction" if it is so designated or if [no other sentence than a fine, or fine and forfeiture or other civil penalty is authorized upon conviction] a violation of the statute can result only in a fine, forfeiture, or other civil penalty, or any combination thereof.

- 2. [An infraction does not constitute a crime and conviction of an infraction shall not give rise to any disability or legal disadvantage based on conviction of a crime.] A determination of whether an infraction has occurred shall be made by the filing of a civil action. The action shall be filed by a person who is authorized to bring a criminal action or an action to enforce an ordinance if the conduct constituted a crime or ordinance violation. The action shall be brought in the name of the state of Missouri or appropriate political subdivision. An infraction violation shall be proven by a preponderance of the evidence but shall not be tried to a jury. If an infraction violation is proven, judgment shall be entered for the plaintiff.
- 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, it shall be the duty of the operator or driver of any vehicle or the rider of any animal traveling on the roads of this state to stop on signal of any law enforcement officer and to obey any other reasonable signal or direction of such law enforcement officer given in the course of enforcing any infraction. Any person who willfully fails or refuses to obey any signal or direction of a law enforcement officer given in the course of enforcing any infraction, or who willfully resists or opposes a law enforcement officer in the proper discharge of his or her duties in the course of enforcing any infraction, shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor and on plea or finding of guilt thereof shall be punished as provided by law for such offenses.

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- 4. The supreme court of Missouri may promulgate rules for the enforcement of this section.
 - 565.081. 1. A person commits the crime of assault of a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or probation and parole officer in the first degree if such person attempts to kill or knowingly causes or attempts to cause serious physical injury to a law enforcement officer [or], corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or probation and parole officer.
- 2. As used in this section, "emergency personnel" means any paid or volunteer firefighter, emergency room or trauma center personnel, or emergency medical technician as defined in subdivisions (15), (16), [and] (17), and (18) of section 190.100, RSMo.
- 3. As used in this section the term "corrections officer" includes any jailer or corrections officer of the state or any political subdivision of the state.
- 4. When used in this section, the terms "highway worker", "construction zone", or "work zone" shall have the same meaning as such terms are defined in section 304.580, RSMo.
- 5. Assault of a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or probation and parole officer in the first degree is a class A felony.
 - 565.082. 1. A person commits the crime of assault of a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or probation and parole officer in the second degree if such person:
 - (1) Knowingly causes or attempts to cause physical injury to a law enforcement officer, **corrections officer**, emergency personnel, or probation and parole officer by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument;
 - (2) Knowingly causes or attempts to cause physical injury to a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or probation and parole officer by means other than a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument;
 - (3) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to a law enforcement officer, **corrections officer**, emergency personnel, **highway worker in a construction zone or work zone**, or probation and parole officer; or
- 14 (4) While in an intoxicated condition or under the influence of controlled substances or 15 drugs, operates a motor vehicle or vessel in this state and when so operating, acts with criminal 16 negligence to cause physical injury to a law enforcement officer, **corrections officer**, emergency

- personnel, **highway worker in a construction zone or work zone,** or probation and parole officer;
 - (5) Acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or probation and parole officer by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument;
 - (6) Purposely or recklessly places a law enforcement officer, **corrections officer**, emergency personnel, **highway worker in a construction zone or work zone**, or probation and parole officer in apprehension of immediate serious physical injury; or
 - (7) Acts with criminal negligence to create a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to a law enforcement officer, **corrections officer**, emergency personnel, **highway worker** in a construction zone or work zone, or probation and parole officer.
 - 2. As used in this section, "emergency personnel" means any paid or volunteer firefighter, emergency room or trauma center personnel, or emergency medical technician as defined in subdivisions (15), (16), [and] (17), and (18) of section 190.100, RSMo.
 - 3. As used in this section the term "corrections officer" includes any jailer or corrections officer of the state or any political subdivision of the state.
 - 4. When used in this section, the terms "highway worker", "construction zone", or "work zone" shall have the same meaning as such terms are defined in section 304.580, RSMo.
 - 5. Assault of a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or probation and parole officer in the second degree is a class B felony unless committed pursuant to subdivision (2), (5), (6), or (7) of subsection 1 of this section in which case it is a class C felony. For any violation of subdivision (1), (3), or (4) of subsection 1 of this section, the defendant must serve mandatory jail time as part of his or her sentence.
 - 565.083. 1. A person commits the crime of assault of a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or probation and parole officer in the third degree if:
 - (1) Such person recklessly causes physical injury to a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or probation and parole officer;
- 7 (2) Such person purposely places a law enforcement officer, **corrections officer**, 8 emergency personnel, **highway worker in a construction zone or work zone**, or probation and 9 parole officer in apprehension of immediate physical injury;

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- 10 (3) Such person knowingly causes or attempts to cause physical contact with a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or probation and parole officer without the consent of the law enforcement officer [or], corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or probation and parole officer.
 - 2. As used in this section, "emergency personnel" means any paid or volunteer firefighter, emergency room or trauma center personnel, or emergency medical technician as defined in subdivisions (15), (16), [and] (17), and (18) of section 190.100, RSMo.
 - 3. As used in this section the term "corrections officer" includes any jailor or corrections officer of the state or any political subdivision of the state.
 - 4. When used in this section, the terms "highway worker", "construction zone", or "work zone" shall have the same meaning as such terms are defined in section 304.580, RSMo.
- 5. Assault of a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, or probation and parole officer in the third degree is a class A misdemeanor.
 - Section 1. The governor is hereby authorized and empowered to sell, transfer, grant, convey, remise, release and forever quitclaim to the state highways and transportation commission all interest of the state of Missouri in real property located in part of City Block Number 239 and 240 in the city of St. Louis. The property to be conveyed is more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Northwest corner of City Block Number 239; thence South 18 degrees 13 minutes 13 seconds East for a distance of 62.14 feet to centerline Station 68+00.00; thence South 62 degrees 38 minutes 07 seconds West for a distance of 241.54 feet to centerline P.T. Station 65+58.46; BEGINNING AGAIN at centerline Station 68+00.00; on the centerline of Interstate Highway 70; thence North 62 degrees 38 minutes 07 seconds East for a distance of 239.19 feet to centerline P.C. Station 70+39.19; thence Northeasterly along the arc of a curve to the right having a radius of 1,892.60 for a distance of 81.74 feet to centerline Station 71+20.93; thence Southeasterly leaving the centerline of said Interstate Route 70 to a point 4.87 feet Southeasterly of and radial to said centerline Station 71+20.93, BEING THE POINT OF BEGINNING; thence Southerly to a point 73.35 feet Southeasterly of and radial to centerline Station 71+08.40; thence Southwesterly along the arc of a curve to the left having a radius of 1910 feet a distance of 76.83 feet to a point 74.77 feet Southeasterly of and at a right angle to centerline Station 70+31.57; thence Southwesterly to a point 66.72 feet Southeasterly of and at a right angle to centerline Station 68+99.79;

thence southwesterly to a point 79.31 feet southeasterly of and at right angle to centerline Station 68+04.62; thence southwesterly to a point 79.83 feet southeasterly of and at right angle to centerline station 67+78.62; thence Northerly to a point 61.35 feet Northwesterly of and at a right angle to centerline Station 68+09.88; thence Easterly to the point of BEGINNING, and containing 32,682 square feet, more or less.

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Also, all of abutter's rights of direct access between the highway now known as Interstate Highway 70 and grantor's abutting land in City Block Number 239 and 240, St. Louis City,

32 Missouri.

Section 2. The governor is also hereby authorized and empowered to give, grant, bargain, and convey a permanent transmission easement for construction and maintenance of utilities to the state highways and transportation commission, and any successors or assigns as designated by the commission, which is located in part of City Block Number 239 and 240 in the City of St. Louis, Missouri. The permanent transmission easement is more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Northwest corner of City Block Number 239; thence South 18 degrees 13 minutes 13 seconds East for a distance of 62.14 feet to centerline Station 68+00.00; thence South 62 degrees 38 minutes 07 seconds West for a distance of 241.54 feet to centerline P.T. Station 65+58.46; BEGINNING AGAIN at centerline Station 68+00.00 on the centerline of Interstate Highway 70; thence North 62 degrees 38 minutes 07 seconds East for a distance of 4.62 feet to centerline Station 68+04.62; thence Southeasterly to a point 79.31 feet Southeasterly of and at a right angle to said centerline Station 68+04.62, BEING THE POINT OF BEGINNING; thence Southerly to a point 265.03 feet Southeasterly of and at a right angle to centerline Station 67+63.71; thence Southerly to a point 703.22 feet Southeasterly of and at a right angle to centerline Station 66+15.05; thence continuing Southerly to a point 759.86 feet Southeasterly of and at a right angle to centerline Station 65+66.31; thence Northerly to a point 278.24 feet Southeasterly of and at a right angle to centerline Station 67+34.70; thence Northerly to a point 79.83 feet Southeasterly of and at a right angle to centerline Station 67+78.62; thence Northeasterly to the point of BEGINNING, and containing 17,333 square feet, more or less.

Section 3. In addition, the instruments of conveyance noted in sections 1 and 2 of this act shall contain such other restrictions, temporary easements, and any other conditions as are deemed necessary by the governor and the commission to construct a new Mississippi River bridge and necessary accompanying state highways.

Section 4. Consideration for the conveyance shall be as negotiated by the 2 commissioner of administration and the state highways and transportation commission.

Section 5. The attorney general shall approve the form of the instrument of 2 conveyance.

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